

# The Silent Worker

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine For, By and About the Deaf of the English-Speaking World

Volume 33. No. 1.

Trenton, N. J., October 1920

20 Cents a Copy

## Who May Marry Whom?

By FRED De LAND

**H**EREDITARY deafness or inherited tendency to sooner or later lose the sense of hearing is believed to date from the beginning of prenatal life and is probably due to some defect of weakness in the germ plasma. This constitutional weakness may have been handed down directly through several generations or the original source may be traced in some of the collateral branches. Yet in some cases when this tendency has appeared in succeeding generations, complete deafness, it is stated, did not appear until after entry into adult life.

Rev. William W. Turner was always a strong friend of the deaf, was first a teacher in, and later principal of, the American School for the Deaf, at Hartford, Conn. In 1847 he contributed an article on the subject of "Causes of Deafness" to the first number of the *American Annals of the Deaf*. The last paragraph of that article is devoted to the subject of hereditary deafness. Therein, Mr. Turner referred to the fact that an inherited tendency to suffer from a diminished sense of hearing "has an important bearing upon the propriety of their (the "mutes") forming matrimonial connections." He stated that "this question can be satisfactorily settled by fact alone." Then he adds the following important statement: "Before the deaf and dumb were educated, comparatively few of them married. Of these we know of but two who had deaf and dumb children. L. S. of Connecticut, born deaf, married a woman who could hear and speak. Of their seven children five were born deaf. N. B. of New Hampshire had a wife who could hear; and two children, both of whom were born deaf." Then presenting the results of his researches among former pupils of the American School only, Mr. Turner states, "Nearly one hundred families have been formed of our former pupils who have married, in about half of which both parties are deaf and dumb. Among all these there are deaf children in only five families; while in others of six or eight children each, all can hear and speak. Should there be no new cases among them, the proportion of families having deaf children would be to those having none, as one to twenty. But as some have recently married, and as most of them may have other children, it is quite probable that this proportion will be somewhat greater."

Mr. Turner graduated from Yale in 1819, entered upon the work of teaching the deaf shortly thereafter, became a leader in his chosen profession, and devoted his long life to promoting the welfare of the deaf. He grew deeply interested in this subject of an inherited tendency to transmit deafness, so much so that it might well have been called "Turner's Theory"; he studied the subject from every angle, counselled his pupils wisely against marriages that might result in an increase of the number of deaf children, and twenty-one years after the appearance of his first paper, with only a brief reference to the danger, he wrote an essay devoted wholly to this subject, bearing the

title of *Hereditary Deafness*. This he read at the first conference of Principals of American Institutions for the Deaf, held May 12-16, 1868. Therein he presented interesting and valuable statistics showing that the liability of having deaf offspring was twice as large as he originally assumed it might be. The conclusion of his paper is:

"There is one practical question growing out of our subject which officers of institutions for the education of deaf-mutes, and especially those at the head of the department of instruction, ought carefully to consider. Is it their duty to discourage marriages among the congenitally deaf pupils intrusted to their care? Should they endeavor to create among them a public sentiment that in view of the probability of propagating and increasing the calamity of deafness by such unions they ought never to think of entering the marriage state?"

A few years after the appearance of Mr. Turner's second paper, Alexander Graham Bell became deeply interested in the subject of the hereditary tendency to transmit deafness. After several years of earnest research he prepared a scholarly, scientific study of the possible appearance of deaf progeny, based upon the results of his researches upon the possible transmission by heredity through the "marriage of persons possessing the same congenital peculiarities." An outline of these results were presented to the members of the National Academy of Sciences at the New Haven meeting held November 13, 1883, in an elaborate work entitled "Memoir Upon the Formation of a Deaf Variety of the Human Race."

This valuable contribution to the scientific research won high admiration from scientists in all countries, not only because of its addition to knowledge of the influence on the offspring of marriages of the deaf with the deaf when there was a predisposition to deafness in the family history, but because he presented undeniable evidence that the law of selection might be used to impress desirable, rather than undesirable characteristics, on the offspring of the union of any two individuals. In this work Dr. Bell refers to the earlier work of Mr. Turner on the subject of marriages of the deaf with the deaf, and then presents tabulations compiled from the data presented in official reports of schools for the deaf, data that appears to substantiate his conclusions and to confirm Turner's theory.

Dr. Bell stated that during "the last fifty years there has been some selective influence at work which has caused, and is still causing, the continuous selection of the deaf by the deaf in marriage." That "there are good grounds for the belief that a thorough investigation of the marriages of the deaf and the influence of these marriages upon the offspring will afford a solution of the problem: To what extent is the human race susceptible of variation by selection?"

In studying the official records of six of the largest institutions for the deaf, Dr. Bell observed such a frequent recurrence of names "by no means common in the commu-

nity at large (that) the inference is irresistible that in many cases the recurrences indicate blood-relationship among the pupils."

In compiling the surnames of 2,106 pupils admitted to the American Asylum at Hartford, between the years 1817 and 1877, Dr. Bell found that one surname appeared 25 times, another name 20 times, another 17 times, another 12 times; he found that two surnames appear 13 times, that three names appear 11 times, and so on down the long list of names of pupils enrolled during the sixty years that had elapsed since the school was opened. This compilation showed that there was a recurrence of surnames among 63 per cent of the 2,106 pupils.

In examining the lists of the names of pupils admitted to the Illinois Institution for the Deaf, Dr. Bell observed that among the 1,620 pupils admitted to the school between the years 1846 and 1882, a period of 36 years, one surname was recorded 18 times, two 10 times, two 9 times, etc.; and that in 41 per cent of the whole number of pupils, there was a recurrence of surnames two or more times.

Further investigation of the records of the American School at Hartford, revealed the fact that 693 of the pupils enrolled had one or more "relatives deaf and dumb"; 374 pupils had two or more; 224 pupils had three or more, while 120 pupils had four or more relatives "deaf and dumb." Furthermore, Dr. Bell found that 32.9 per cent of all pupils enrolled in the American School during those sixty years, "had deaf-mute relatives."

In extending his researches, Dr. Bell found that in six of the larger institutions of deaf children, among a total enrollment of 5,823 pupils, 1,719 pupils, or 29.5 per cent, with deaf-mute relatives." So he states his belief that "if this proportion holds for the whole country, we must have in the United States about 10,000 deaf-mutes who belong to families containing more than one deaf-mute." And he added this note of warning: "It is to be feared that the intermarriage of such persons would be attended by calamitous results to their offspring."

Dr. Bell fortified his position by presenting statistics compiled from the published reports of those six institutions (American, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Texas) showing "that of 2,662 congenital deaf-mutes, more than one-half—or 54.5 per cent—had deaf-mute relatives; and that even in the case of those pupils who became deaf from apparently accidental causes, 13.8 per cent had other members of their families deaf and dumb."

In the introductory remarks to this scientific monograph Dr. Bell refers to the repellant power—so far as a union in marriages is concerned—of "the same congenital peculiarities," and holds that "it is reasonable to suppose that if we could apply selection to the human race we could also produce modifications or varieties of men." Then he directs "attention to the fact that in this country deaf-mutes marry deaf-mutes." Furthermore he shows that an "examination of the records of some of our institutions for the deaf and dumb reveals the fact that such marriages are not the exception but the rule."

Among the conclusions he presents in that scientific study are the following: "However imperfect may be the records of the marriages of the deaf it is abundantly evident (1) that there is a tendency among deaf-mutes to select deaf-mutes as their partners in marriage; (2) that this tendency has been continuously exhibited during the past forty or fifty years; and (3) that therefore there is every probability that the selection of the deaf by the deaf in marriage will continue in the future," and Dr. Bell added, "It is evident, then, that we have here to consider, not an ephemeral phenomenon, but a case of continuous selection."

In the chapter entitled "Deaf-Mute Offspring of Deaf-

Mute Marriages," Dr. Bell gave full credit to earlier workers on this subject, and especially to the warning against the advisability of such marriages that were uttered more than half a century ago by such good friends of the deaf as Rev. W. W. Turner and Dr. Harvey L. Peet.

In no sense does this brief review mirror either the vast amount of research work Dr. Bell expended on this subject or the high scientific character of the work as a whole. But lack of space prohibits the further presentation of details or comments, though, in one sense, the inclusion of many more details might be justified on the ground that the work has long been out of print, and, therefore, is accessible to only a very few fortunate persons.

When the work was issued copies were presented to many libraries and it was thoroughly reviewed in the book-review department of many periodicals. For instance, the eminent English scientist Francis Galton, in a scholarly review in the English scientific periodical *Nature*, for January 22, 1885, stated,

"The startling title of Mr. Graham Bell's admirable memoir is fully justified by its contents. The interest of this strange story is twofold. In the first place it shows how easily a marked and degenerate variety of mankind may be established in permanence by a system of selection extending through two or three generations; and, secondly, it is an instance in which strong social, and possibly legislative agencies are sure to become aroused against unions that are likely to have hereditary effects harmful to the nation."

On this side of the Atlantic, Prof. W. K. Brooks, in a comprehensive review in *Popular Science Monthly*, for May, 1885, bearing the title, "Can Man be Modified by Selection?" states that "the researches of Professor Bell, which show that a race of deaf-mutes is actually growing up in the United States through an unfortunate application of the law of selection, therefore have a very great scientific value, which is entirely independent of the warning they give of a danger which threatens us. He renders the community an important service by pointing out this danger; but it seems to me that the chief value of his work is not in this direct practical bearing, but in the convincing proof which he furnishes to show that the law of selection does place within our reach a powerful influence for the improvement of our race, for, as soon as the truth is brought home to all men by facts like those which Professor Bell has brought together, some effective means of applying it to mankind will certainly be devised."

Dr. Harris Taylor, then an instructor in the Texas School for the Deaf, contributed to the *American Annals of the Deaf*, for October, 1892, an article in which he stated that,

"Deafness run in certain families notwithstanding many members of these families may hear well. A hearing ancestor has the latent characteristics of deafness and these are transmitted to the descendants. In only a few of his descendants may deafness appear, yet all possess potential deafness. Theory would lead us to believe that the hearing members of such families are likely to have deaf children. The facts confirm this view."

After presenting some interesting statistics and stating his belief that "25 per cent of the deaf have deaf relatives, Harris Taylor concluded his excellent presentation of this subject with the following statement:

"Dr. A. G. Bell is no alarmist. He merely sees that conditions exist under which the deaf population must necessarily increase at a greater ratio than the general population. There will never be the rigid selection necessary for the formation of a deaf variety of the human race, but the result will be virtually the same—an enormous increase in the number of deaf-mutes. How can men and women, devoting their lives to the amelioration of the con-



dition of the deaf, consistently encourage marriages which, in all probability, will bring more unfortunates into the world?"

It was the writer's intention to present a synopsis of the writings of Dr. Fay and others on the subject of marriages of the deaf. To do so, would necessitate the use of more space than could be allowed for one article in a single number of this periodical. So the work of others may be presented in another article.

But there is one point that the writer desires to present at this time: That is, that, for the protection of the marriageable rights of the coming generation of deaf-mutes (for, in all probability, there will be deaf-mutes a hundred years hence, even though specialists declare that 99 per cent of all deafness could be wiped out in the life-time of three generations, say a hundred years), some one should start a movement for the gathering of reliable up-to-date statistics on the results of marriages of the deaf. In other words, bring Dr. Fay's well-known work up-to-date. How best can this be done? The writer does not know. But he takes the liberty of suggesting that each of the nine leading associations working in the interests of the deaf, select one member to be its representative on a committee of nine, who shall be authorized and empowered to gather statistics on standardized, acceptable forms. If this work is undertaken, the information gathered should be of such a character as to serve for all time as a reliable source from which to present an authoritative analysis of any phase of the subject of marriages of the deaf. Such an undertaking is by no means a small one, and would necessitate the services of a director and a clerical assistant during a period of from eight to eighteen months. Including no salaries for anyone save the clerical assistant whose entire time would be devoted to the work, it is probable that an expenditure of at least \$6,800 would be necessary, if the work was thoroughly done; and unless comprehensive statistics covering all phases of the subject are collected and properly compiled, and the original returns filed in a manner to make them easily available, the effort and the money will be wasted. To cover this country only—and it would be best to limit the field of research to the United States—will require the mailing of 75,000 form letters and the same number of printed forms to be filled out and returned to the director for compilation and filing; the item of postage on the two envelopes, the request and the reply, probably would exceed \$3,000. Then there would be the expense of securing 75,000 special cards, several card cabinets, letter-filing cases, etc., besides the usual office supplies and equipment. If the committee so desired, the Volta Bureau might supply desk room, a typewriter, and the necessary filing cases, free of charge.

Why should a movement to gather reliable statistics be started as soon as possible? Because legislative action to prevent marriages among the deaf may be requested in one or more States. Such action would not only be unwise, but if successful in one State might be followed by just as ill-advised and drastic legislation in other States, and the prohibition might bear just as heavily on the hearing members of a family in which there appears to be an hereditary tendency to loss of hearing.

The wisest way in which to fight unwise and drastic legislative bills, is to be prepared to present the facts to the committee having the matter in charge. As a rule legislative committees are more deeply interested in facts than in tirades or polished oratory. And even if the facts are not instantly forthcoming, if the committee believes that a competent and an earnest effort is being made to collect such facts, the committee may defer making a final report for many months.

Another point to bear in mind is that from six to twelve or more months may elapse before all the members of such a committee could be appointed by the respective associations, and the committee get to work. Hence there should be no delay in starting the movement. How shall the funds necessary to carry on the work be raised? There are about fifty associations of the deaf, large and small. Let each Association appropriate whatever sum it can afford to devote to so important a work.

For the satisfaction of certain readers the writer will state that he is opposed to legislative action. He coincides with the published opinion of Dr. Bell that "a due consideration of all objections renders it doubtful whether legislative interference with the marriage of the deaf would be advisable." Again, Dr. Bell stated "Legal prohibition of marriage should only be resorted to in cases where there could be no manner of doubt that the community would suffer as a result of the marriage."

But the mere statement that certain persons believe that legal interference with marriages of the deaf would be not only extremely objectionable to all who suffer from loss of hearing but detrimental to the best interest of society at large, will carry little weight with a rabid reformer bent upon achieving success for his pet theory. Therefore, act quickly.

#### REMORSE

I see a lonely figure,  
Weary, haggard and old,  
Crouching in the darkness,  
Shivering in the cold,  
Seeking in vain to cover  
Her poor form, gaunt and thin,  
A helpless mass of suffering,  
Of selfishness and sin.

I see her at the crossways  
Of the tortuous road of life,  
Without a chart and a compass  
In the whirlpool of strife.  
Her eyes betray the memories  
Of a golden yesterday,  
Now a wastrel on the shore of time  
Where pride has had its way.

Those who waste youth and substance  
Must face the world alone,  
For our wrongful actions  
We can never quite atone.  
We scorn of our own free will  
The better for the worse,  
To realize when it is too late  
The burden of remorse.

The figure cries for pity,  
Her weak hands plead for alms,  
Her lips half mumble a prayer  
And fragments of the psalms.  
The deathless words of the Saviour  
That all sin but in part,  
And that our hope lies in future  
In the garden of our heart.

Far down at the end of the highway,  
Through the battle-fields of life,  
Remorse emerges sanctified  
By struggle, stress and strife.  
Her strength is drawn from the well-spring  
Of faith and love and truth,  
And age makes full atonement  
For the thoughtlessness of youth.

FREDERICK HOFFMAN,  
Prudential Life Insurance Co.

NEWARK, N. J.

On the basis of 1 deaf child to 1500 hearing students, China has about 40,000 deaf children of school age, yet there is only one or two schools for the deaf, and they were started by Americans.—Mrs. Annette Mills.

## Correlation of Industrial and Academic Work

*Paper read at the Joint Convention of Teachers of the Deaf held in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, at Mount Airy, June 28th to July 3d, 1920*

By ALVIN E. POPE



INTERNATIONAL Expositions are milestones in the progress of civilization."

Three international expositions have been held in the United States. One in Chicago in 1893, one in St. Louis in 1904, another in San Francisco in 1915. The writer was privileged to be connected with the last two. The educational exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition had several distinctive features. First and foremost was an exhibit of the thoroughly organized educational system of the German Empire. At that time it was considered a marvelous representation of the most perfect educational system ever known. Second in interest was an exhibit by the Chinese Empire of a system of classical education, more intricate and more comprehensive than any classical system known to the civilized world. The most striking feature of the United States' exhibit was a display by the higher educational institutions which were organized on a classical basis and which more or less dominated primary and secondary education. Next in importance was an exhibit of the methods of instruction employed in teaching the deaf and the blind.

At the San Francisco exposition there was no German exhibit. A military aristocracy in control of Germany's most efficient educational system had used it for their sinister purposes, with the result that Germany was then at war. There was no Chinese Empire. The Republic of China was represented by a crude and unorganized system of popular education. In the early history of China, its educational system was very effective, but the whole government eventually fell under the domination of an aristocracy of intellectual acrobats who despised everything practical. The strangle-hold of this classical educational system was responsible more than any other one thing for China's prolonged backwardness. At last China has freed itself from the control of this educational monstrosity. The fact that the San Francisco exposition exhibited only subjects which had made progress since the St. Louis exposition, disclosed many surprising conditions, among which was the fact that higher education and the education of the deaf and of the blind had made little progress. Both had fallen far in the rear of the primary and secondary schools. These schools had made rapid strides by experimenting, inventing and discovering, which resulted in the application of new principles and new systems. All of which involved an expenditure of time, effort and money. This is not a personal opinion but a self-evident fact, certified to by the international jury of awards on education, which was composed of the foremost educators of the world. Since the war, higher education has begun to adjust itself to new conditions, so as to establish its foundation on the structures of primary and secondary education, making the growth from the bottom up, with a strong directing influence from the top down.

What concerns us here today is to find out why we have not kept pace with the public schools and what can be done to regain our former prestige. The object of this paper is to show that the proper organization of an industrial department and its correlation with the academic work is one of many remedies. Before discussing the technical relation of these two departments, it will be necessary to make a brief diagnosis of the disorders of both.

Much has been said concerning the standardization of the methods of educating the deaf. Any amateur, after making the most casual inspection, could tell that the schools for the deaf, in many respects, are well standardized. The primary departments are organized on the same basis. The children are all jumping, hopping, bowing and using practically the same vocabulary. The well organized work of the primary grades, on reaching the intermediate department, seems to go to pieces. Here, again, we find the same cut-and-dried drill. It is drill and more drill. The advanced department is made up of timber saved from the wreck of the intermediate grades. The relative importance of some of the subjects taught is questionable and the methods of teaching are often the same as were employed when you and I went to school. Some schools have no advanced grades. The more thoroughly the academic department is organized the more noticeable are many of these conditions.

Mr. Morrison, in his paper at Columbus, analyzed the defects of our industrial department. We do not always select the best trades. We try to teach too many industries and are teaching none of them well. Instead of schools, they are shops. By maintaining them as services to the institution, we exploit the pupil in order that the school may profit. The instructors are seldom trained teachers. The equipment is usually inadequate and out of date. Retaining a shoe shop after cobbling ceases to be a trade is not marking time; it is a step backward. What is the cause of these academic and industrial disorders?

Is it our teachers? Have they the proper education and training for keeping abreast with the times? Is it because so many of them are trained for primary work and the unsuccessful are shifted to the intermediate grades? Is it because they are not up to date in their methods of teaching the common branches? Is it because the intermediate teachers do not understand the psychology of the period of adolescence? Do they believe the general laws of psychology do not apply to the deaf and assume the deaf cannot be brought up to the best standards? Do women teachers ever understand boy psychology?

Is it due to the pupil? Do most of them reach their mental level in the intermediate grades? For those who did not have the privilege of hearing Dr. Goddard, at Columbus, I wish to reproduce one of his charts with explanations.

The first table relating to wages was prepared by



the Bureau of Labor before the war. The second relating to school children was prepared by the Bureau of Education about the same time and the third table was prepared by the War Department. These three departments worked independently without any knowledge of what the other was doing.

WAGES		SCHOOL		INTELLIGENCE	
Of 100 Wage Earners		Of 100 Children		Of 1,700,000 Soldiers	
9 per cent Earn .....	\$150-200	13 per cent Leave in 4th Grade, Age 10		10 per cent in "D" Group, Mental Age 10	
12 per cent Earn .....	\$250-300	13 per cent Leave in 5th Grade, Age 11		15 per cent in "D" Group, Mental Age 11	
16 per cent Earn .....	\$350-400	14 per cent Leave in 6th Grade, Age 12		20 per cent in "C" Group, Mental Age 12	
31 per cent Earn .....	\$450-600	27 per cent Leave in 7th & 8th Grade, Age 13, 14		25 per cent in "C" Group, Mental Age 13, 14	
68 per cent Earn less than \$15 per week		67 Do not finish 8th		70 Are below Mental Age 15	
27 per cent Earn .....	\$750-1000	23 per cent Leave after 8th		16½ per cent in "C" Group Mental Age 15	
3 per cent Earn .....	\$1250	10 per cent Attend High School		9 per cent in "B" Group Mental Age 16, 17	
2 per cent Earn over .....	\$1250	3 per cent Graduate High School		4½ per cent in "A" Group Mental Age 18, 19	
		1.5 per cent College		(Subtract 6 years from the mental age to get the grade capacity)	

The Bureau of Education later published the first two, stating that the reason laborers did not earn more was because they did not stay in school longer. Dr. Goddard, in his publication, annexed the third chart, stating that the reason they did not earn more and the reason they did not stay in school longer was because they did not have the intelligence. Undoubtedly all of you have read "Dear Mabel." The book is dedicated "to a million Bills." How old was Bill mentally? He evidently belonged somewhere in group C—or C.. The Bureau of Public Health has published a table in which the health conditions of the people of this country correspond to the three tables given herein. Perhaps that also is a factor. Does poor health retard the development of many of our pupils?

Is the fault with our methods of instruction? Is the confusion in the intermediate grades due to the fact that our primary department is organized on a false basis? Is it because there is too much cut-and-dried drill and the subjects we are teaching need to be vitalized? Is it because the industrial departments are loosely managed and there is not the necessary correlation to produce effective results? Are our schools organized to meet conditions which are either passing or do not now exist?

Is the fault with the management? Is it because the teachers are not paid a living wage and are not able to retire with honor when they have completed their life's work and the management for sympathetic reasons finds his staff heavily loaded with dead timber? Is it because the management is too self-satisfied? Instead of trying to bring to light and to remedy defects, is the management trying to conceal or excuse them? Is too much money being spent for show, in order to attract pupils, or for publicity purposes, or to counteract false propaganda?

Is the trouble with the profession? Is it because the private school, the day school, and the public boarding school have not learned the art of friendly competition? Have we been fighting and quarreling over petty technicalities until we have lost sight of the broad principles for which we should all strive? Have we kept aloof until we have begun to deteriorate? Is the young blood of the profession failing to make good? Are the young members trying to imitate the methods of their elders, instead of meeting the live problems of today with their own solutions?

Are any or all of these the reasons we are off the track?

The effectiveness of a system of education is dependent upon its thorough adjustment to its ever changing environment and its ability to serve the varying needs of a progressive people.

During the recent World War, numerous foreign military officers, visiting the country, said that if they were absent from the front two months they would be entirely out of touch with the latest methods of warfare, and it would take some time for them to become acquainted with the new methods. A method is an organized plan of attack. It is a means to an end. It should be fluid. When its purpose is accomplished the method is useless. Often it is necessary to change or abandon a method on short notice. If the method becomes the end, instead of the means to the end; if it becomes set, becomes a creed which must be blindly followed, then it is a menace to progress. We are in a great war in which education and her allies are opposed

to ignorance, crime, disease and their associates. We cannot afford to permanently attach ourselves to any method. A system of education has the power to change the nature of a people in one generation, making of them a nation of warriors or of scientists. The teacher cannot escape his or her responsibility when handling a proposition which has the power to make or break a nation.

The desire to live by wits, and to shun honest production, has always been a great handicap to progress. An old French philosopher once said, "There are three classes of men; thieves, beggars and producers." The coming generation must be taught to honor those engaged in productive pursuits and to despise slackers, whether they are rich or poor. Occupational efficiency cannot be attained without it is accompanied by the development of an understanding of civic responsibilities.

Whereas the industrial department must be so organized as to meet present and future requirements, it will be necessary to first thoroughly examine the general industrial situation and make a careful survey of local conditions. In examining the general industrial conditions of yesterday, today and tomorrow, it is noticeable that the time is passing when we can prepare our boys and girls to live at home and work with their fathers and mothers. The deaf are gathering in large numbers in our industrial centers. One factory now has seven hundred, another about two hundred and a dozen or more from fifty to a hundred each. They are drifting into the smaller factories by ones and twos. This movement is becoming general, and from all appearances will continue to increase. It makes little difference whether or not you and I approve, but it does make a difference whether or not we try to meet the educational requirements these conditions demand. Neglect on our part is criminal. If we strive as hard as the deaf, success is assured. Suppose hard times should come and the deaf would fail to hold what they have won, should the blame be placed on us?

Instead of the old-fashioned skilled artisan slowly performing his work with great care and precision, today forty men are doing the same work, each one performing a certain movement or a certain part of the work. These workmen perform their duties continuously and with great speed. Not long ago, a laborer applied for a position in a large factory as a skilled mechanic, and when questioned as to what he had been doing and the extent of his knowledge, it was ascertained that his only experience had been to put No. 4 nuts in place. To get a good idea of conditions before the war, read the *Technique of American Industries*, by Charles H. Parker, in the *Atlantic Monthly* of January, 1920, from which the following is quoted:

"Look at that Slovak woman," said the superintendent. She stood bending slightly forward, her dull eyes staring straight down, her elbow jerking back and forth, her hands jumping in nervous haste to keep up with the gang. These hands made one simple precise motion each second, 3600 an hour, and all exactly the same. "She is one of the best workers we have," the superintendent was saying. We moved closer and glanced at her face. Then we saw a strange contrast. The hands were swift, precise, intelligent. The face was stolid, vague, vacant. "It took a long time to pound the idea into her head," the superintendent continued; "but when this grade of woman once absorbs an idea she holds it. She is too stupid to vary. She seems to have no other thought to distract her. She is as sure as a machine. For much of our work, this woman is the kind we want. Her mind is all on the table. \* \* \* \* \*

"An agricultural laborer from Austria-Hungary can be made a one-piece moulder in three days, and in two days could be a finished core-maker." \* \* \*

"This subdivision of processes demands not only a minimum of technical knowledge, but also a passive stolid labor-class temperament. Against the dead, stupefying monotony of this work a virile laborer would rise."

These conditions are now changing. The most up-to-date plants are spending large sums in order to develop its man power to the utmost. They find places where those of low intelligence can put No. 4 nuts in place, but they find that men of intelligence who can perform any work in any department are much more valuable to the company. The old-time skilled mechanic who accomplished little in a day has gone. The incompetent laborer who can only perform one act is passing. The place is being filled by a man who can work as rapidly as the latter, but who has sufficient skill to handle any machine in the factory, and a thorough knowledge of every feature of the business. He knows just what he is doing. It is in these up-to-date factories that our deaf are assembling. If our schools are to be effective, the profession must make a thorough study of these conditions and find out what is required of the deaf and how they can best be prepared to meet the daily problems which will face them after they leave school. No system of education can long survive in a progressive country like the United States if it ignores the needs of the people it is educating.

A thorough survey of local industrial conditions can be made by consulting the industrial leaders of the city, county and state, by discussing the problems of the school with the principals of vocational schools, schools of industrial art and institutions of technology, and by seeking the advice and suggestions of the Federal Board of Vocational Education. In addition to the above, a process of elimination may be employed to advantage in determining what industries to teach. From a list of the leading industries, select those which can best be taught in school, as many of them must necessarily be taught in the factory. Again, eliminate all except those most suitable for the deaf, and from these select the industries which offer the most jobs and the best opportunities. From these pick a few, a very few, which will afford the best development for the individual talents of your pupils. Procure the best and latest equipment, employ the best teachers and pay them well. Develop these industries thoroughly.

Permit me to outline the New Jersey plan of organization, which is simply an arrangement of the best practices to meet present and future requirements. The home-making industries are sewing and mending; cooking, baking, dressmaking and millinery. The trades are printing, (including hand composition, linotype work, presswork, photo-engraving), mechanical drawing, woodworking, and later, metal-working. In the academic department the pupils are graduated from the grammar school, then they decide whether they will take the college preparatory course or devote a year to the completion of their trade.

Kindergarten handwork is the beginning of the correlation of the two departments. A trained kindergarten teacher from the public school has been employed to teach handwork to the beginning classes, which will be formed in two groups of about twenty each. This will relieve two trained teachers for the deaf at each period who can do special oral work with selected pupils.



Believing every child should know how to clean, press and mend his or her clothing, a sort of sloyd class has been organized for those who are too young to go to the industries, but who are old enough to learn this art.

Free-hand drawing is the foundation for practically all industrial work. It is taught as a means of expression, as a language, and must not be confused with the old-fashioned art school. All children above the kindergarten grade take this work. The teacher accompanies her class to the drawing room and takes notes during this period, so that she will be better qualified to utilize it in her class work. The academic classes use free-hand drawing for purposes of illustration, interpretation and appreciation.

In the industrial department, free-hand drawing is the basis of mechanical and architectural drawing, which in turn is necessary for woodworking, machine shop practice and designing of all kinds. Every pupils must know how to read blue prints. Freehand drawing is also the foundation of the applied arts. It assists the printer in forming a well balanced and artistic page. The photo-engraver requires it in all of his work and particularly with use of colors. It is of great value in embroidery, millinery and dressmaking. Even in domestic science it can be applied in the art of decorating the table or serving the food. The value of this fundamental work must not be overlooked, but it must be taught always as a means of expression and appreciation rather than an attempt at fine art.

We expect, soon, to establish a short course in mechanical drawing and manual training for all pupils entering the industrial department. After taking this course, they will be allotted to the various trades by a sort of committee on vocational guidance, composed of the principals of the academic and industrial departments and the various teachers of the boy or girl. The pupils' likes and dislikes receive due consideration and his home environment and opportunities are not overlooked. All other things being equal, the boy or girl who is good in language will be sent to the printing office, and the pupil with a mathematical mind will take up mechanical drawing or woodworking. If a boy has artistic ability, he will either follow mechanical drawing or photo-engraving. The quick, nervous boy or girl may learn to be a linotype operator, while the heavy, slow, cool-headed boy may make a pressman, a metal worker, or a wood-turner. It happens, sometimes, that a tailor in embryo is found in the repairing class. It is impossible to maintain a tailoring class for his benefit, so it is arranged with a tailor across the street to take him afternoons and Saturdays. Another boy, who does not seem to fit into any of the trades, may be sent to the baker or to the engineer. In some cases we have arranged for them to take night-work at the school of industrial arts. Others work half day in downtown printing offices. These, however, are exceptional cases.

When it has been definitely determined that a pupil has reached his mental level in the academic grades, he is transferred to the industrial department. Here his entire time is devoted to the training and practice which will best qualify him for a useful life's work. A teacher is detailed to teach shop language in the industrial classes. They learn to describe what they and their companions do from time to time and acquire a knowledge of language which will enable them to intelligently interpret

the instructions of a future foreman. This vitalizes the language work. Often boys and girls, who take no interest in the language lessons of the academic department, become very enthusiastic. So far, short sentences memorized and used repeatedly prove most satisfactory. Next year, another teacher will be detailed to teach shop mathematics. A chemical laboratory is being equipped in order to give a brief outline in general chemistry and a preparatory course for photo-engraving. The cooking teacher will also use the laboratory from time to time, thus correlating the two departments by the teaching of science as well as art, language and mathematics. The doctor and nurse will also have use of it. Before graduating from the industrial department, the pupil, in addition to preliminary work, must take two hours a day in the industrial department for a period of at least two years, and then must devote not less than one year exclusively to the trade in which he specializes. It sometimes requires a year and a half, or two years, for a pupil to qualify. Often graduates of the grammar school return to complete the industrial course. A night school in English is maintained for such industrial pupils.

All academic teachers, not holding State certificates, are required to take a special course, among which is a course in manual training. The teachers first go into the woodworking department and learn to make various articles for their own use. They soon become familiar with shop language and shop mathematics and they carry the shop spirit back to the school room. In the same manner, they visit the other industrial departments, printing, dressmaking and domestic science. It is hoped, sometime, to have our industrial teachers visit the academic classes and to take special oral training and to learn more of psychology and the methods of teaching, so that they may more thoroughly cooperate with the academic department.

The instructor in each industrial department acts as an employment agent for the boys and girls finishing the work in his or her department. By a card index system they keep in touch with the pupils after they leave school. Experience certificates will be issued to pupils who have successfully followed their trade for a period of three years.

It is not within the province of this paper to discuss the merits of the various industries or the methods of teaching them, but rather to give a picture of the conditions we are facing and the problems we must solve, and to show that the proper organization of an industrial department and its correlation with academic work will go a long way in overcoming present difficulties. Each institution must necessarily select industries which will conform to local needs and must work out a plan of correlation to meet its particular situation.

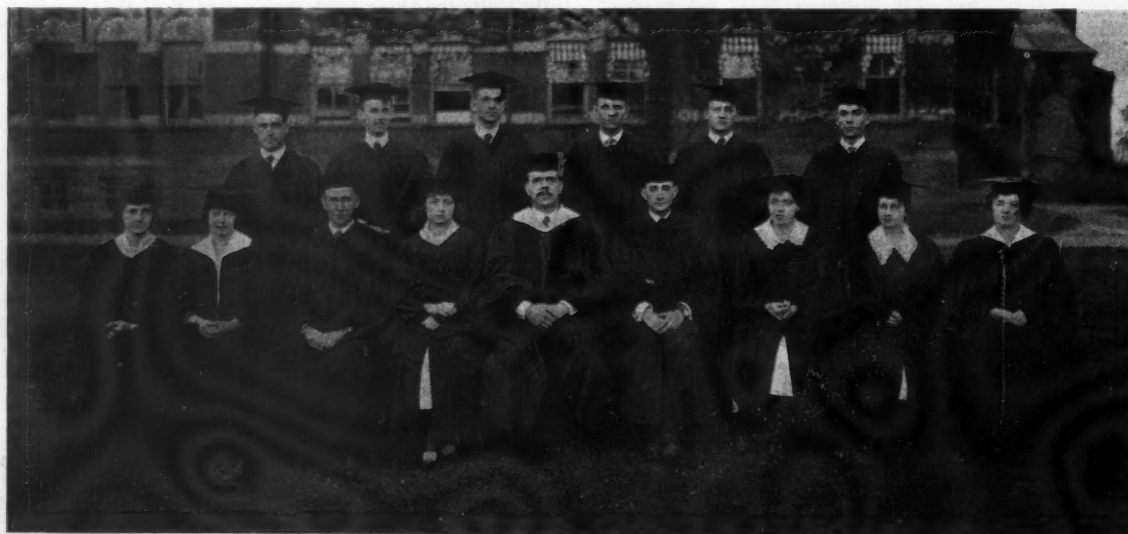
Printing, the fifth industry of the United States, is most commonly taught in schools for the deaf, on account of the strong support it gives the academic department in teaching the use of the English language. Printing is taught both as a cultural art and as a trade. In most public schools it is taught purely as a cultural art. Hence the manual training is confined principally to hand composition. The teacher of the past generation dwelt at large upon the benefit of Latin as an aid to a better understanding of English grammar. Most teachers of today doubt the value of grammar as formerly taught. The method of presenting that subject has

undergone a great change in recent years and it has been replaced to a large extent by English composition. Printing is today recognized as one of the greatest aids in teaching English and English composition.

Handwork of all kinds, after once thoroughly learned, becomes work. Too much handwork will interfere with the educational value of any trade. If addressing the school paper becomes such a task that it detracts from the educational value of the printing department, buy an addressing machine. Likewise, if folding the paper ceases to be of educational value, get a folding machine. Learning to operate these machines will be educational. If printing or any other industry is to be taught as a trade, much machinery should be used and the shop should, as nearly as possible, resemble a factory. The deaf are apt to slam and bang delicate machinery in a most abusive fashion unless they have been trained to handle it with great care; to treat it as a musician does his violin, to think of it as an engineer does his engine. It is gratifying to hear some of the alumni describe the manner in which the linotype responds to their touch; how they feel its every throb and vibration, and how they control it as though it were a living part of their being. How the boss marvels at this accomplishment. If a boy or girl once learns this art they can soon master any machine with proper training. The deaf make good mechanics, on account of the power of concentration developed in overcoming their handicap and on account of acute visual perception and the quickness and nimbleness of their fingers. Printing, properly taught, requires a correlation of language, art and manual skill. This also applies to most industries, and the value to be derived from the proper application of art must not be underestimated. Much has been written along these lines, and for further details I wish to call your attention to an article published in the June issue of the *Industrial Arts Magazine*, "Printing a Fine Art," by E. E. Sheldon, and to an article by Arnold Levitas on "Typesetting in Educating the Illiterate," in the *American Printer* of February 20, 1919.

A great portion of the life of each individual is spent in preparing for the work he or she is to do.

They have a short time in which they do or do not perform their aggressive and progressive work. The balance of their time is spent in smoothing out the rough places in the work they have already done. They function by habit; they live upon their reputation. In training and practice they discover certain things which bring them success. If it were not for old age and death they would become unbalanced and block the wheels of progress. What a freak any genius would become if he could retain his youth indefinitely! The young blood of each generation must be held responsible for seeing that the systems of education are made applicable to the practical problems of their time. They must jump into the struggle and make good. The older members of the profession from a distance may see many things not noticeable to those at close range; hence the value of their advice and suggestions must not be underestimated; but if the younger generation is weak and the older generation strong, progress would be deferred. It was noticed in the beginning of this article that the public schools far surpassed the schools for the deaf in the last decade. It must not be understood by this that the schools for the deaf are behind the average public school, but it means they have lost their leadership. Twenty years ago educators of the deaf were authorities on vocational education and on the teaching of speech. The authorities of that time are references of the present. Today educators of the deaf are not numbered among the leaders in vocational work, or even the authorities on the formation of vowel sounds or the correction of defective speech. Public school educators have come into our field and beaten us at our own game. The public schools are preparing for another great drive in the coming decade. The slogan will be "Occupational Efficiency and Civic Responsibility." The elder members of the profession did their bit in their day, and whether we shall be slackers or shall assume a leadership in the coming educational crusade will depend entirely on the young men and the young women of our profession. Let us set aside our petty jealousies and forget our little differences. Let us not make a religion of any method, but keep our eyes and our thoughts ever on the goal we are to gain.



1920 GRADUATING CLASS—GALLAUDET COLLEGE



# With The Silent Workers

By ALEXANDER L. PACH

*"Home of my heart I sing of Thee  
Michigan, my Michigan.  
Thy lake-bound shores I long to see  
Michigan, my Michigan.  
From Saginaw's tall whispering pines,  
To Lake Superior's farthest mines,  
Fair in the light of memory shines,  
Michigan, my Michigan."*



HE foregoing was the first of six verses sung in signs, and I am speaking literally, by a most divinely fair young woman, herself a proud daughter of Michigan and also a worthy daughter of deaf parents I know she reveled in the glory of her native state from the way she sang, and her own method of delivery told its own story of her enjoyment of one of the sweetest methods of expressing language. There are those who sing in signs, and those who sing by signs. Those who have never heard can never approximate those who can carry the tune in expressing the sign language equivalents. The singer was Mrs. Frank E. Collette. I and many others owe her profound thanks for one of the rarest treats possible to an audience of deaf people.

The place was the Assembly Hall of the Statler Hotel, Detroit. The occasion the Banquet given as a fitting finale to the grandest and most successful assemblage of deaf people ever recorded.

On the Monday evening previously, the Thirteenth Triennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf had begun its labors in the same room with addresses of welcome from prominent Michiganders, including representatives speaking for the Governor and the Mayor of Detroit. The Statler's splendid accommodations were furnishing a home for the time being for some of the best known of American deaf men and women. Its great assembly chamber seated over 1500 on the opening night. All the business sessions had been held here. One evening it was a ball-room with hundreds enjoying the dance. Another evening Kappa Gamma, Gallaudet College's secret society, held secret conclave behind locked doors, and the end of one of the most perfect weeks had been reached with an assemblage of over 500 members of the N. A. D. who, after enjoying a splendid feast, turned to face the raised dais on which were seated some of the most prominent of America's prominent deaf people. Toastmaster J. M. Stewart had made happy introductions of the several speakers, including Dr. J. H. Cloud, President of the Association who was literally "From Missouri," and ended with a sweet tribute to Mrs. Cloud, who, sat at his right. The quaintest of American orators, our old friend Professor "Bob" McGregor, spoke of the Pilgrim Fathers (some were still chuckling over his "God save us from our friends" of the Monday evening before) and proved, among other things, that "Old Time" is a liar, for Prof. "Bob," though he is in his seventies, retains all the buoyancy of youth. Then the certainly modest, and just a bit bashful, Francis P. Gibson, plain "Gib" to thousands of personal friends and admirers, spoke on "Co-operation," and told great homely truths in a forcible direct manner.

Then came the tremendously interesting Dr. John B. Hotchkiss, of whose charm as a public speaker these columns told in detail last January. Dr. Hotchkiss spoke on Gallaudet College and its relation to the National Association of the Deaf.

The toastmaster then announced the charming young woman, previously unknown outside the Michigan circle. Dressed all in white she got up and first introduced us to as captivating smile as one will meet in many a day. Two gleaming rows of teeth helped out in expressing her joy at telling her au-

dience of her native state, and then came the singing. Many of us forgot it was signing. It only required a tiny stretch of the imagination to fancy the signs as being the expression of a charming soprano voice, and just down in front, violins, piano, cornets, flute and harp. Some of the words of the State anthem do not readily lend themselves to sign translation, but that did not hinder Mrs. Collette. Wonderfully spontaneous applause rewarded her at the finish and those of Michigan were not giving expression a whit more wholeheartedly than those of Oklahoma, West Virginia, New York, or Massachusetts.

Mr. Hodgson, perhaps the real Father of the N. A. D., spoke next on the "Press," and omitted references that he might have made forcibly in stating how the power of the press, as exemplified in his own publication, had been the means of bringing about the birth of the N. A. D. at that little meeting in Cincinnati, in 1880, and of his watching it grow a bit larger for the New York conclave of 1883, and then seeing the big jump in attendance at Washington in 1889, followed by the then record-breaker in connection with the World's Fair of 1893, in Chicago. He might have told how the spirits of the progenitors were a bit dampened by the small attendance at Philadelphia in 1896 and how hopes again were brightened at St. Paul in 1899. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 again made a record in enthusiasm and attendance, while Norfolk in 1907, even with the help of an Exposition, saw the attendance go down again. Then followed Colorado Springs, Cleveland, San Francisco and Hartford in 1910, 1913, 1915 and 1917, and here we are in Detroit, Michigan, in 1920, taking part in a conclave that would require all the circus advertiser's writings and adjectives to adequately describe it. Mr. Hodgson might have told of his own and his newspaper's participation in all these affairs, and with added cause by reason of the fact that he is the only person who was present at every one of these gatherings. His record is approached by Dr. Thos. F. Fox, who missed only the California meeting. The other two record holders are Dr. J. H. Cloud and myself, both of us having been present at eleven out of thirteen meetings.

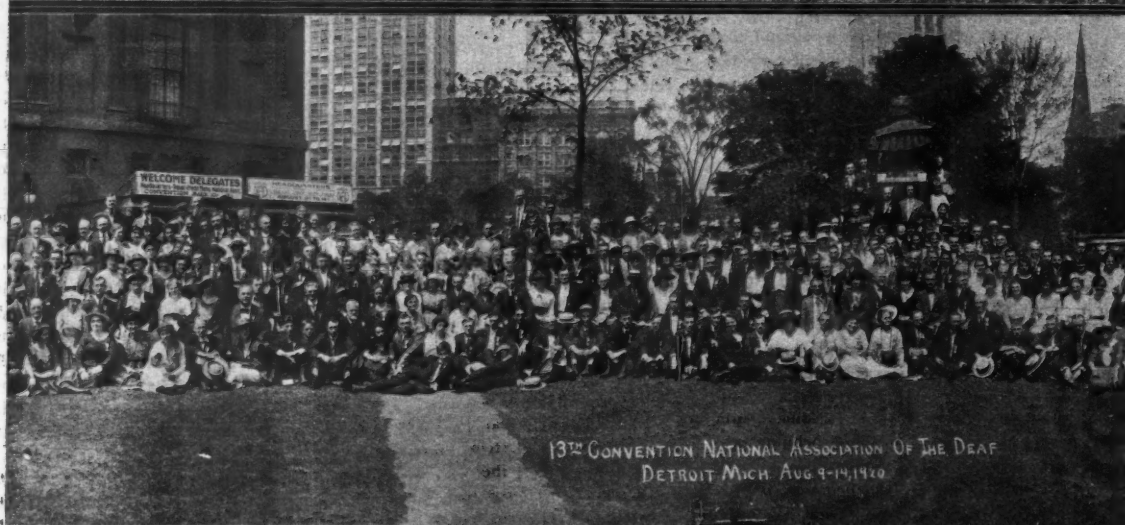
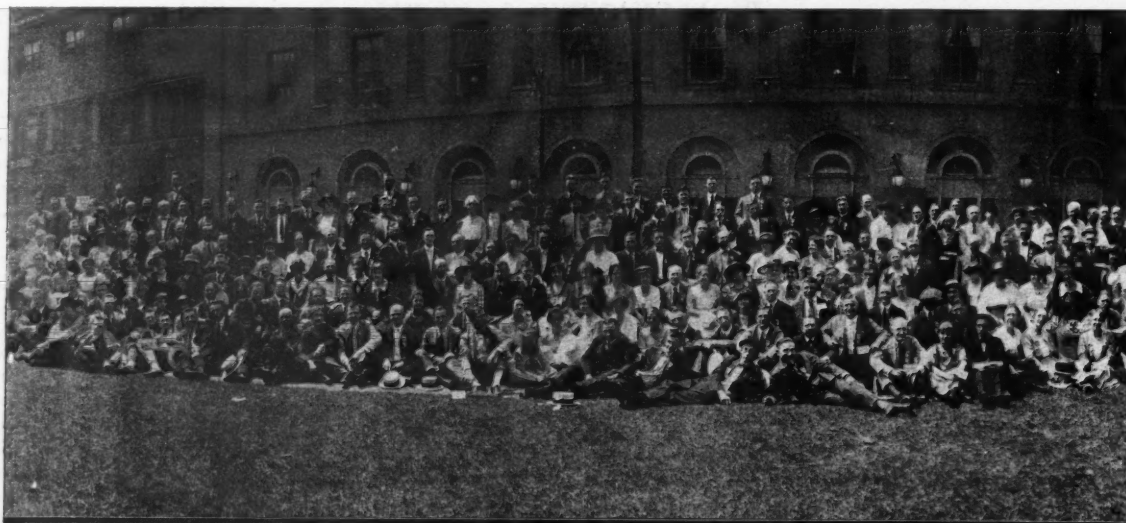
Of the veterans of the first meeting of the N. A. D., held in Cincinnati forty years previous, besides Mr. Hodgson and Dr. Fox, there were present Messrs. McGregor, Greener and Larson.

After Mrs. Collette's treat, came Miss Annie M. Roper, of St. Louis, who answered the toast to "Women," and her efforts were well rewarded with approving applause. The auditors then prepared themselves for the sign treat they expected from Dr. Thos. F. Fox, who spoke on the sign language, than whom there is no one more competent. They were not disappointed, for Dr. Fox has everything in sign from dainty patter to trip hammer blows. Mr. John G. Berry closed the evening's speech-making with a fine talk on Detroit, the best feature of which was in that Detroit deserved all that he said.

Of course, it is an odd way to begin a story of a convention with its closing feature, as I have done in this instance, but the divergence from set forms will be pardoned, I know, particularly since this is merely a review of the Convention's features. The *Journal* has already detailed its news aspect from every standpoint.

While the Detroit press was not as liberal in giving space to the convention's doing as the Cleveland papers were, there were good accurate accounts from day to day. The *Detroit News* had a young woman present daily, who covered the Convention only as to the human interest features. The

# Photograph of the N. A. D. Convention



Only a part of the 2000 deaf people who attended the Convention, as appears in the photograph, taken by Mr. Alexander L. Pach, the famous deaf photographer whose studio is located at 111 Broadway, New York City.



unusual in deaf people's avocations afforded her a half column story every day, and one of those who had the good fortune to be interviewed by her was the writer. After the interview, she asked if there was anything else I cared to say and I told her that was about all—except, I added, just for your own information, and not for publication, the secret you asked about as to the deaf people "getting away with it" in contact with the hearing in my vocation, is just flattery." This aroused her interest, and she inquired if I meant flattery of the subjects in their photographs, or in talks with them, and I told her I meant both. She asked how long I had been doing it, and I told her forty years.

When I saw her at the next day's session, and had the opportunity of thanking her for the nice little write-up,

week's activities, and for all this glorious achievement the Detroit Local Committee deserve the palm.

There were some who did not go to Detroit—scared away by a silly report that the cost of living there, even for a single week, would be prohibitive. As a matter of fact, reverse conditions obtained. The Statler hotel accommodations were of highest order, and rooms and service of a character not excelled anywhere, at extremely moderate rates. Then there were restaurants that gave more and better for less cost than may be had in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, today. The favorite dining place was the cafeteria of the Hotel Tuller, just across the street from the Statler. You could get the same food in other of the dining rooms of the Tuller, paying a much higher price and tipping colored waiters for indifferent service, but serving yourself you had the pleasure of looking over the different articles of food, of seeing

## Do We Believe in Signs?



Left to right—Harry Gillen, Mrs. J. C. Howard, Marcus L. Kenner, Miss Violet Colby, Samuel Frankenheim, Miss Cecile Hunter, Mrs. Anna Sweyd. Snapshot taken in the vicinity of Mt. Clemens, Mich.

as it concerned me individually, I told her I was not surprised that her paper was in the lead in Detroit, with such brainy writers as she was on its staff. She immediately got her pencil busy with the inquiry: "Forty years you said, didn't you?"

There were numerous reasons why the Detroit Convention turned out a record breaker. First the location of the city, and its accessibility both by rail and by boat. Then, there was the enthusiasm of the hundreds of the good deaf people of Michigan, but first of all was the unprecedented labors of the Local Committee that had been steadily and strictly on the job in every sense of the word for over two years. At its head was Thomas J. Kenney, as General Chairman, with H. B. Waters, Vice Chairman; R. V. Jones, Secretary and A. R. Schneider, Treasurer. Corking good fellows all of them and workers who modeled after the Chairman, "Tom" Kenney, one of the most capable of men, deaf or hearing, that I have ever known. When it came for the time to raise the curtain for the first act of the great play we were in for, Stage Manager "Tom" Kenney was not anywhere to be seen. He was probably directing the big spectacle from behind the scenes. Others on the Committee were Mrs. Behrendt and Mrs. Colby, and Messrs. Berry, Wells, Tripp, Heymansson, Kresin and Hellers. Michigan may well be proud of them all, for there was not a single feature that did not carry as planned, and no unpleasant incident of any character marred the

them temptingly prepared by clean young women, and besides being fellow diners with the elect of the N. A. D. delegates you were served better and cheaper than any place I know of. Breakfast, starting with delicious melon, and then eggs or meats, toast or rolls with splendid coffee made your bill about sixty-eight cents. A Child's restaurant, here in New York, would tax you ninety cents for the same breakfast, and a Michigan Central Dining car meal of the same order would, after tipping the waiter, leave you mighty little change out of a two dollar bill. Then there was the St. John's Arbor as a dinner resort, the only trouble being the difficulty of getting a table, but that accomplished, one had a course dinner from soup to coffee and dessert, for eighty-five cents. Of course the attentive girl who had replenished your butter and bread supply, and in several cases talked on their fingers, got the fifteen cents left out of your dollar bill, but what of it? I get around quite a bit, but I do not know of any dinner that compares with what St. John's Arbor gives, for anything as low as the cost. So it was decidedly false alarm that scared would-be attendants away on the score of Detroit's alleged H. C. of L.

The New York delegates owe a lot in the way of thanks to the Japes boys of Detroit. Their friends know them as "Bill" and "Aloy." Four or five, or seven, of us slipped off in "Bill's" Oldsmobile whenever the slipping off was good. That meant all day Monday, and at all possible intervals on other days. When the "Wolverine," that pride of Detroit that enables its citizens to do a full day's business at home, and in the evening step onto one of the finest appointed of Limited

trains in the world and come to New York at express speed, that you pay extra for if it is made, and for which your money is returned if it is not, which happens three times in one hundred trips by the way, and accomplish a day's transactions in New York, and then reverse the proceeding, without having

lost a business hour, got in to the Michigan Central Station at 7.10 A. M., exactly on the dot as to time, Mr. Japes and his car were there to welcome them, and when they left, a week later, the car took them back. In between hundreds of miles of Detroit's streets and suburbs had been explored.

Both the Japes boys, as well as many other deaf owners in Michigan, are experienced drivers, and the testimony of the traffic officers as to the care they exercise was helpful when the authorities were on the point of denying driver's licenses to the deaf. Most of Detroit's streets are boulevards with central parkways dividing traffic into currents. The streets are gloriously wide and spacious, twice, and even three times, the width of the average city streets. Tower and traffic officers handle traffic so skillfully, that there are only short hold-ups even at the busiest intersections. Besides the coveted distinction of being the greatest motor manufacturing city of the world, Detroit probably has a record for the number of car owners. 125,000 licenses were issued for 1920. When you think of Detroit as a center of the automobile building industry, you naturally think of the humble though useful Ford, of which, more by and by. But Detroit is also the home of the Cadillac, the Hudson, the Essex, the Packard, Dodge and ever so many more, and the General Motors Company is just completing the largest office building in the world, so Detroit's supremacy will be assured for many years to come. When they start out for bigness they reach it, as witness the Michigan Stove works, the largest in the world, and so on with tires, adding machines, etc. You are not surprised that in a relatively short time Detroit has jumped, from way down on the list of American cities, to fourth place, that is, with only New York, Boston and Chicago ahead of it.

It is far safer for a pedestrian to traverse a busy street in Detroit while there is heavy auto traffic than it is in New York, for white pathways where pedestrians may walk and cars, may not intrude, make for a safe passage. In the asphalt roadways, and on signs, that average four to the block, are warnings to drivers urging "safety first." It is pounded into the driver everywhere, and made the more impressive by widely varying wording.

Only a relatively few years ago, in a little alley near Statler Hotel, in a little shop with three workmen, a genius (they called him a "nut" then) was working on a small inexpensive car. His name was Henry Ford. He didn't have a dollar then, but he has since given the city a mighty impressive, and much more useful million dollar hospital. We visited the Ford works. That is the Ford car plant, and we also drove past the Ford Eagle boat works and across the river we also saw four of the Ford Canadian factories, all nearby to the Mother works. When the Ford car plant was erected seven miles from Detroit, just a few years ago, it was started on a land of little value and inaccessible. Today it is an important part of the city, and all built up, not only to the plant but beyond it, and still growing. You get the glad hand when you step into the Ford office, and you are asked to sign a waiver in the event of your being hurt while on a trip of inspection, of which there is small danger. Every little while a guide starts out from the office with a party of visitors and you are shown things that make you marvel. The plants are run on three eight hour shifts. You are shown the process of building a car from start to finish. From what looks like a useless pair of steel beams, that passes a long runway, with men on both sides of it adding something, fastening nuts, or welding steel joints, or enameling, or something, the lay mind does not understand, and in 23 minutes the series of raw materials have shaped themselves into a Ford car, and when the end of the runway has been reached a mechanic drives off with the car to give it a test. Hermann, Keller and those old-time magicians never did anything more astonishing. The figures you get as to the vastness of it all are bewildering. During the peak of the production that war days required, the record was a car, an Eagle boat, or a tractor, one, both, or all three, at the rate of two in three minutes. The army of employees in the Detroit plants aggregate 75,000 individuals and the pay roll is half a million dollars a day.

And day before yesterday, or just a bit longer, a few years ago, there was a man working in a little shop in an alley, trying to produce a low-priced car, and they called him a "nut."

Yes, it's the same Henry Ford whose name is known the

world over, the best advertised producer in the world. Even the comedians on the stage used to guy him and called him the man that taught the world the joys of walking. But the car they build today does not require the pedestrianism it once did.

No convention is complete without its excursion, or equivalent, for while some neglect business sessions, and a great many omit the dancing event, and also the banquet, the all-day outing gets them all, and when it's a steamer ride, it makes for a compact gathering, though there were a good many of us who did not meet a good many others of us. In reading the *Journal's* news story of the event, I came across the name of an old-time friend, and felt certain he wasn't there, but on looking him up in the convention photograph his familiar face looms up natural enough. I don't know how it happens, but I am sure I did not meet him in Detroit.

Looking back over the outing day features of past conventions, I do not recall any that afforded more joy than our Friday (and the 13th, too, and I gave it a bit of consideration without mentioning it to a soul, but the last time the N. A. D. went on a steamer trip *en masse*, it was during the Cleveland Convention, and on the ill-fated steamer "Eastland" that afterward went down in Chicago at her dock, with a death toll of over a thousand. But being Friday and the 13th, I just could not help thinking about it.) After a beautiful ride on the steamer "Tashmoo," up Lake St. Clair through the United States Ship Canal, to Tashmoo Park, where there were so many of us, the restaurants were taxed to supply the hungry eleven hundred with dinner. It was a grand day's outing, and just when the time came when one might get off that "end of a perfect day" thing, Tom Kenney's plans for a week without a ripple of discontent, were upset by one of those summer rainstorms that turn all prospects black, only to have things brighten up brighter than ever, and after being huddled on a dock in close quarters for an hour the "Tashmoo," returning from Sarnia, Ontario and Port Huron, stopped to pick us up, and not so much as even a wet hat anywhere. A glorious ride back to Detroit did allow of quoting the adage with slight alternation into, the "end of a mighty close to perfect day."

All of us met the good people we had met in St. Paul in 1899, or may be in St. Louis in 1904, or somewhere, and hadn't ever seen him since, and he reproached us for our forgetfulness. He did take up valuable time teasing, and he covered up the name and address section of his badge, so we could not get the data. I am strong for the man, (and woman too) who, when they see that you are embarrassed for the moment in recalling the name, or the face, who says "My name is Jones, met you at Chicago in 1893," or something of that kind. There are few of us who remember names, and many of us disregard them entirely at the first introduction. I am worse off than most of us, for faces is my business, and I've had as high as 40 in a single day to work on, and next day I would not be able to recall the name of five in the forty, so how can we carry the memory of just met him once, and that years ago?

As to the actual work of the Convention, there was more harmony, and Harmony with a capital "H" than I recall at any previous meeting. Nothing radical was done, except to abolish the mail vote, and that was done with neatness, promptness and dispatch. The biggest objection was in its elimination of entirely worthy candidates, whose utility to the Association was lost in their coming out second best in a mail vote, where if that occurred in open meeting the candidate would be available for another office. Then the fact that only about a third of the membership took the trouble to cast a vote, made it seem wise to go back to the old plan.

Justice was done to one of our best, though most modest of hustlers—Roy C. Stewart, of Washington, D. C.,—who, as Chairman of the Moving Picture Committee, has handled all the film rentals, shipping, as well as packing and unpacking, and not infrequently repairing, for all of which he never got so much as a "sou." In the future he, or his successor, but let's hope he won't have any for a long time, will be repaid, in part at least, for all the work the office entails. Mr. Stewart tried his hardest to get something in the way of a film record of the Detroit convention, or something of the individuals, but in all Detroit there was no camera-man available, or at least none was obtainable. Even the several members of the efficient Ford staff were out of town.

The fine co-operative efforts of the officials of the N. F.

(Continued on page 26)

## PHILADELPHIA

By JAMES S. REIDER



IN this one hundredth birthyear of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, (counting from the year of its incorporation rather than from its earlier origin) and in commemoration of it, the Institution was "host," on two occasions, to the largest gathering of teachers of the deaf and graduates and friends of the School that ever assembled there at one time. First, from June 28th to July 3rd the teachers held possession of the Institution and at the close of the Summer, September 2nd to 6th, the deaf and their friends had their turn in enjoying the hospitality of the Institution, and it is estimated that the combined number of visitors to the Institution, on these two occasions was about 1,500, rather more than less. Such a number conveys some idea of the size of two gatherings, each of which drew about the same number, or over 700. It would have been a well-nigh impossible task for the Institution to entertain 1,500 persons at one time, so we may well believe that "All's well that ends well," as did our two meetings at Mt. Airy the first week in September.

The work of the teachers at their joint meeting at Mt. Airy early in the Summer was not only edifying but without doubt the most important event of the year in connection with the education of the deaf. Besides boosting the Institution and its anniversary celebration, it was also helpful in drawing public attention to the progress in the education of the deaf. At least one influential city paper, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, took note of the work of the teachers in a rather conservative editorial on June 30, 1920. Below we subjoin a copy of the editorial, as it is always interesting to know how hearing strangers view the education of the deaf. Sometimes the things said about the deaf are very disappointing to them and at other times the reverse is the case.

## THE DUMB SPEAK, THE DEAF HEAR

"Unusual interest inheres in the current meetings in this city of instructors of the deaf and dumb from all parts of this continent. Philadelphia welcomes the visitors with the more enthusiasm because it was a local physician who almost 130 years ago published a paper on the possibilities of teaching the dumb to speak and the deaf to hear, to the extent that they could read lip movements with understanding. It was in Connecticut that the first constructive work was undertaken, and the name of Gallaudet has gone throughout the whole world as a benefactor of mankind.

In the earlier period attention was chiefly paid to teaching the dumb to speak, since most deaf persons can be trained to talk with sufficient intelligibility to be understood. Then came the matter of lip-reading, which probably has reached a higher state of development in this city and vicinity than anywhere else in the world. A final triumph was in instructing the blind who were deaf, as instanced in the cases of Laura Bridgman and Helen Keller, who are representative of thousands who have been lifted from misery to happiness.

From the earliest human records we learn that defectives of many kinds were common and generally they were left to suffer unaided. It was a curious notion which long prevailed that such unfortunates were either beset with devils or were objects of divine wrath. It is less than two hundred years since the first studies were undertaken which have resulted in so much being done for a class of persons to whom death was formerly a relief. Nietzsche would have had them destroyed, but a more humane idea is to help them, and the result has not only been good for the deficient, but has had an important effect in reactions upon those who are normal.

Nothing is so good for our own spiritual development as to be associated with those less fortunate, since it gives us a better perspective of life as a whole and a finer perception of the value of all religions which seek to improve humanity and elevate the soul by saving others. Modern achievements in helping defectives are scientific miracles, if the term may be used, and if millions have been led to happier lives, it can be said that many more millions have been helped by ministering to the cause.

Those who care not for the unfortunate have little right to expect much spiritual development in this world or the next."

The work of the deaf through their organizations (the Alumni Association and the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf) was local in character but still useful in its way, and, of all the visitors to the Institution last Summer, none can be said to have been filled more with the spirit of celebration than the members of these two organizations.

The following is a brief account of the fourth reunion of the Alumni Association of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and the thirty-fourth meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf held in the chapel of Wissinoming Hall, Mt. Airy, from September 2nd to 6th.

A joint meeting of the two bodies mentioned above was held on the evening of September 2nd with Mr. R. N. Ziegler, President of the Alumni Association presiding. After very cordial and encouraging addresses of welcome had been delivered by A. R. Montgomery, Esq., President of the Board of Directors of the Institution, and Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, the esteemed Superintendent, Miss E. May Trend responded on behalf of the Alumnae and Rev. Franklin C. Smielau for the Pennsylvania Society. After these formalities, the balance of the evening was taken up by the Alumni Association. President Ziegler made an introductory address and then called on the Rev. O. J. Whildin, an alumnus, residing in Baltimore, Md., to deliver the oration, which was able and appropriate to such an occasion as the centennial celebration of the founding of the Institution. An informal reception followed. A business meeting was held the following morning, September 3rd, when a Historical Sketch of the Alumni Association, prepared by James S. Reider, was read in his absence by Mr. Harry E. Stevens, after which Dr. Crouter addressed the Association. Reports were read and among the resolutions adopted was one to place in the Institution at the expense of the Association a brass memorial tablet to commemorate this centennial anniversary. Other business of minor importance was transacted, reminiscences given, followed by adjournment at noon. The afternoon of this day was spent in pleasure trips, about seventy-five persons going to Valley Forge in three autobuses, while others made trips to the Home in Doylestown and to Willow Grove by trolley.

In the evening a business meeting of the Pennsylvania Society was held with President Reider in the chair. After invocation by Rev. O. J. Whildin, reading of the call and of the minutes of the last meeting, the President delivered a long address, as required by the rules, which was followed first by reports of officers and then by other routine business until adjournment.

The final business session was held on the morning of September 4th. The invocation was by the Rev. F. C. Smielau, and was followed by reports of committees, including the Committee on Resolutions. Being without copy, we can not present any of the resolutions here, but one of them favors the Society making another attempt to secure the passage of a compulsory education law for the deaf by the Pennsylvania Legislature, being prompted by the hint thrown out in the address of President Reider. Four Managers were elected to serve three years in the place of those whose terms expired; viz.—John A. Roach, George M. Teegarden, Joseph W. Atcheson, and William H. Morgan, of which the first three succeeded themselves. The re-organization of the Board of Managers resulted in the election of the following officers: viz: President, James S. Reider; First Vice-President, Joseph W. Atcheson; Second Vice-President, John A. Roach; Secretary, Robert M. Ziegler and Treasurer, Alex. S. McGhee. Pittsburg was favored as the next



place of meeting, the thirty-fifth, which will also be the 40th anniversary of the existence of the Society. Some more business was transacted after which the Society adjourned *sine die*.

In the afternoon, the weather being delightfully pleasant, as it had been on all the previous days during the convention, the visitors spread themselves all over the Institution and grounds and enjoyed themselves in various ways. The Silent Athletic Club of Philadelphia gave an exhibition game of baseball on the grounds. Immediately after the adjournment of the convention, the members and visiting deaf assembled in front of Cresheim Hall to pose for a circuit panorama.

The evening was the occasion of a reception and dance that outshone all other events in beauty and sociability during the four days' stay at the Institution. Over six hundred persons were served with ice-cream gratuitously by the Institution. It was a most enjoyable occasion and will linger long in the memory of those who were present.

On Sunday, September 5th, quite a number of the visiting deaf visited Atlantic City and Wildwood. Those who remained at the Institution attended a religious service in the chapel which was conducted by Dr. Crouter. It happened that a boil was developing on the Doctor's right wrist—one of Job's "comforters," as he facetiously styled it, so he would not venture a delivery is signs, but called on Reverends Dantzer and Whildin and Messrs. Steed and Senseing to give moral talks; and, after they had done so, he gave the final remarks speaking orally while Mr. Steed interpreted. After dinner, many of the visitors attended a service at All Souls' Church for the Deaf conducted by the Rev. Mr. Whildin, assisted by Rev. Mr. Dantzer. The church was packed almost to its full capacity.

Sunday evening was spent at the Institution in a reminiscent way.

September 6th, was Labor Day, and was wholly devoted to sports, in charge of a committee of the Philadelphia Local Branch. The weather, however, became inclement and interfered somewhat with the games, so that they had to be transferred to one of the halls in the Institution.

Home-going began at sunset.



JAMES STRAUSE REIDER  
President P. S. A. D. for 14 Consecutive Years

## "Old Wisconse"

We take pleasure in publishing herewith a poem entitled "The World of Silence." This interesting production is from the pen of a deaf gentleman, Arthur G. Leisman, of Merrill, Wisconsin. It is one of the twenty-five poems appearing in a recently published booklet, entitled "Old Wisconse," containing twenty-five of the writer's best productions, very neatly bound, and selling at \$1.00 per volume. Aside from its poetic worth, friends of the deaf would be interested in a publication of this kind, in so far as it shows how completely the deaf can overcome the handicap to free use of the English language; even when used in poetic form.

### THE WORLD OF SILENCE

If to the sound of things my ears are closed,  
And to me music's soulful charm is lost,  
I shall not like the moaning breezes be,  
But watch the love-light deepen in her eyes.

If mother's songs are not for me to hear  
And lull to sleep each little childish fear,  
Snug in her arms I shall no dread surmise,  
But watch the love light deepen in her eyes.

If baby's crooning beckons sweet and low  
To hearts that stir and with pure richness flow,  
The tiny clutch of chubby fingers white  
Upon my own shall give me rare delight.

If men of note from the pulpits sway the crowd,  
And I can grasp no word, however loud,  
I can beset myself with books to read  
And live with those who have sown wisdom's seed.

If filled with fluent thoughts I cannot face  
And bring from grateful throats their silver praise,  
I can at least command the trenchant pen,  
And stir the thousands from my little den.

Oh, there are things one should be grateful for,  
E'en though he does his grievous plight deplore;  
The heart that laughs to scorn all kinds of woe  
Shall see no parting day or sunset glow.

## Sparks From The Fun Shop

Edited by W. W. DUVAL, Jr.

The only beauty that profiteers know is—Blessed are the meek and silent.

Mike McC.—Are you deaf to my pleading?

Liz McE.—Why, I am.

Mike—But what if I were to offer you an emerald ring?

Liz—Oh, I am not stone deaf.

"Here's a funny thing."

"What's funny?"

An airship company says it intends to do a land office business."

There was a deaf lassie from Hebb,  
Who began to eat corn on the cob;  
Soon she heard all the news, and drove away the blues.  
(The ears of the corn did the job!)

First Subscriber—"And how are you voting this year, Andy?"

Second Subscriber—"Why, THE SILENT WORKER, as usual, Jimmy; and how will you be voting?"

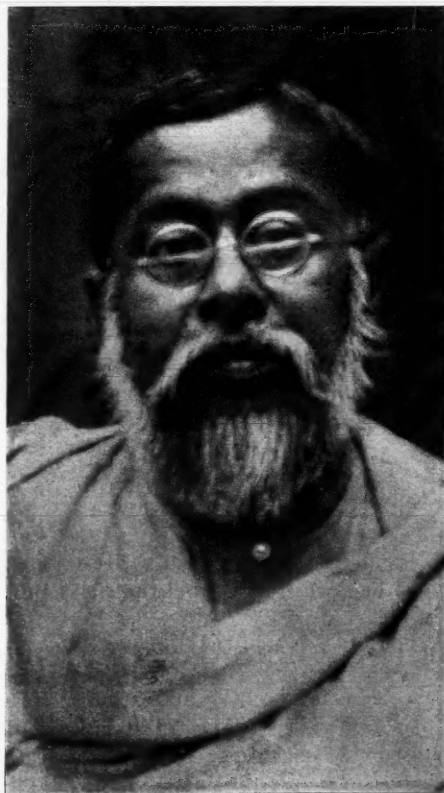
First Subscriber—"Oh, same as always—again the SILENT WORKER on the "For the Deaf, of the Deaf, by the Deaf platform."

Mrs. I.—I don't care for words. Give me the silent eloquence of a check. Checks talk.

Mr. I.—So they do, and in the sign language.

## From Calcutta, India

**I**HAVE great pleasure in being able to-day to present to the readers of the SILENT WORKER the portrait of a great benefactor of the deaf and dumb of INDIA—Babu Girindranath Bhose—who died on 16th February last. Babu Girindranath was a citizen of Calcutta and was a man of great culture. He was the unfortunate father of four deaf children—two boys and two girls. Having heard of the possibility of teaching the deaf and dumb to speak and of what was being



BABU GIRINDRANATH BHOSE  
Benefactor of the Deaf of India

done for them in England, Babu Girindranath opened correspondence with the Secretary of State for India whose office is in London. He requested the Secretary of State to send to India a teacher and offered substantial help if the Government would open a school. The Secretary of State, after consultation with some of the experienced teachers, advised Girindra Babu to send an Indian to England for a training teacher, for he thought that no first class teacher would care to go to India and that language difficulty would be a great bar. The Government also decided not to open any school on their own account, but promised to help private enterprise with grant-in-aid, for they thought that on account of the prevalence of the joint family system in India the deaf were not absolutely uncared for in this country. This promise of help to private enterprise the Government has kept.

The Calcutta Deaf & Dumb School is the result of the efforts of Babu Girindranath Bhose to educate his own children. He has given considerable financial help to the school. Besides during the early days of the school when myself and my colleague Babu Mohan Majumdar were working without any consideration, the late Babu Girindranath Bhose very generously employed us to coach his children at home, for which he paid handsomely. He also bore all expenses of my visit to the

school for the deaf in BOMBAY, where I spent nearly four months.

There are 85 students in the Calcutta Deaf & Dumb School, of whom 57 are boarders and the rest day scholars. Of the latter, three are girls. One of the day scholars is of European parentage. All deaf-mute boys above four and below sixteen years of age and girls above four and below eleven years, without distinction of race or creed, are eligible for admission.

The school is divided into two Sections—literary and industrial. Oral Method is followed and attempt is made to teach speech to every pupil. Majority of the pupils are inhabitants of Bengal and they are taught Bengalee. There is a class of eight boys who come from Upper India where Hinduthani is spoken. This class is therefore taught Hindi. The European boy is necessarily taught English. Some advanced students take up English as a second language.

In the Industrial Section, clay modeling, tailoring, fret-work, carpentry and printing are the subjects taught. Arrangement is made with outside workshops for the training of such boys as like to take up other kinds of industry. Boys generally earn good wages after leaving school.

There is a Normal Department attached to the school. Hitherto 30 teachers have been trained. Six of them have started schools in other towns of Bengal and outside Bengal.

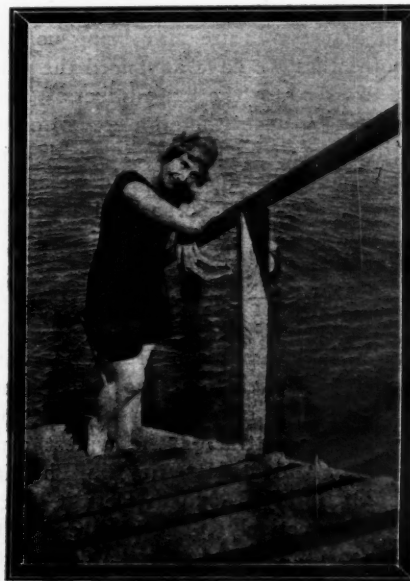
The financial position of the school is far from satisfactory. I received a monthly grant from the Government, but it depends largely on private charity.

I N BANERJI, *Principal,*  
Calcutta Deaf & Dumb School.

CALCUTTA, May 12, 1920.

The Virginia School has received an appropriation of \$4,000 for a modern linotype.

Whatever may be said of the evils of the great war and the H. C. L., both have somehow operated to raise the deaf, in the estimation of the employers, as workers and to swell their pay envelope. In Milwaukee there is a deaf man who gets from \$225 to \$250 a month; one in Kenosha at the Nash plant that draws \$161 in two weeks, and one of the pupils here with little education made \$32 a week during the summer vacation.—*Wisconsin Times.*



Mormon Mermaid Caught at Lagoon.

# The Silent Worker

[Entered at the Post office in Trenton as Second-class matter]

ALVIN E. POPE ..... Editor  
GEORGE S. PORTER ..... Associate Editor and Business Mgr.

Published monthly from October to July inclusive at the New Jersey School for the Deaf.  
Subscription Price: \$1.50 a year invariably in advance. Liberal commission to subscription agents. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.75. Canada, \$1.65.  
Advertising rates made known on application.  
All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.  
Articles for publication should be sent in early to insure publication in the next issue.  
Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.  
Address all communications to

THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

Except for editing and proof-reading, this magazine is the product of the pupils of the New Jersey School for the Deaf.

Vol. 33

October, 1920

No. 1

## Our New Dress

For a number of years we have contemplated making a change in the size and dress of our magazine. Beginning with the present issue this anticipation has been effected, and we hope it will meet with favor by our numerous readers. The cover design is by Mr. Kelly Stevens, a recent graduate of Gallaudet College, whom we have secured to give our magazine that artistic touch which is so necessary for magazine work. It will be followed by other designs later on. It is our purpose to develop the magazine into a periodical that the deaf of the English-speaking world will appreciate, and we believe that we have the equipment that will enable us to meet any increase in circulation that the future may bring us. It will also be noted that we have advanced the subscription price to \$1.50 for the ten numbers. This was made necessary to meet the high cost of paper and photo-engravings, which has advanced considerably during the past four years, and we ask all our old subscribers to please be so kind as to send us their renewals at once. Thank you.

## Conventions

The past summer has been notable for the number of conventions held that has to do about the deaf throughout the United States and Canada.

The two which attracted the widest attention were the ones held at Mt. Airy, in Philadelphia, Pa., June 28 to July 3, and in Detroit, Michigan, August 9-14 respectively. The Joint Convention at Mt. Airy was for educators of the deaf and dealt with school methods, while the National Association of the Deaf concerned the adult deaf in after life as well as those in school. It was an inspiring

sight to see over two thousand well educated deaf people representing nearly every state in the Union and Canada, assemble and deliberate on vital questions affecting their welfare.

Our correspondents who were in attendance at both conventions will touch on these matters in the coming issues of this magazine and some of the most important papers will be published.

## Intermarriage of The Deaf

We wish to direct the attention of our readers to the first of three articles on the Intermarriage question, by Mr. Fred De Land, editor of *The Volta Review*, now appearing in our magazine.

Mr. De Land has selected our magazine for these articles, because he believes they will be read by a larger number of deaf people than in any other periodical.

Scientific research has disclosed the fact that deafness is increased by consanguineous marriages and the National Association of the Deaf has gone on record as discouraging such marriages among the deaf.

The point of Mr. De Land's article is that of the danger which some overzealous theorist may perpetuate by causing laws to be passed in legislatures forbidding marriages among the deaf, and advises strong organizations of the deaf to combine and prepare themselves to combat any such legislation, which he deems undesirable as well as unwise.

## The Teachers' Recompense

It must be a source of gratification to teachers everywhere, who were the hardest hit during the last few years of constantly soaring prices, to find substantial salary increases just as prices on most commodities begin to tumble. It is not believed that, with the decrease in the H. C. L., the teachers' salaries will be cut accordingly, because the nation has discovered to its cost that, unless the teaching profession is made attractive, the standard of education must necessarily retrograde. "The foundation of every state is the education of its youth," and this can only be accomplished by attracting into the profession men and women capable of shaping the character of children and of training their minds to think clearly and to see clearly, as well as to prepare them for a life of industry after they leave school.

## Of Interest to Catholics

Our Catholic friends will be pleased to know that Mr. James F. Donnelly's paper "*The Catholic Deaf-Mute*," a weekly newspaper, has joined the Silent Workers' subscription offer, making it possible for them to secure both for \$1.75, a saving of seventy-five cents on the combination.



## A June Bride



PHOTO BY A. L. PACH  
Mrs. Arthur Bing (nee Norbitt) whose recent wedding at St. Francis Xavier was a New York social event.



Ives Tenney who died Feb. 7, 1920. His wife and two sons of Detroit, Michigan.

The Silent Worker's  
Subscription Offer

The Advocate of English and Speech for the Deaf, (Rochester, N. Y.) 50 cents and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.50.

The California News 50 cents and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.50, till November 1st.

The Colorado Index 50 cents and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.50.

The Hawkeye (Council Bluffs, Ia.) 75 cents and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.50.

The Illinois Advance 50 cents and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.50.

The Kentucky Standard 75 cents and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.50.

The Nebraska Journal 75 cents and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.50.

The Ohio Chronicle \$1.00 and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.70.

The Oregon Outlook 50 cents and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.50.

The Pelican 50 cents and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.50.

The Register (Rome, N. Y.) 50 cents and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.50.

The School Helper (Cave Springs, Ga.) 75 cents and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.50.

The Silent Worker Supplement 75 cents to New Jersey subscribers and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.50.

The Western Pennsylvanian 50 cents and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.50.

The Catholic Deaf-Mute \$1.00 and The Silent Worker \$1.50, both for \$1.70.

Winston Simplified Dictionary \$1.20

The Silent Worker \$1.50

Both for \$2.20

## KING SILENCE

By ARNOLD HILL PAYNE

\$1.50

and the

## Silent Worker

\$1.50

Both for \$2.00

King Silence is a novel of absorbing interest, the author claiming that of the episodes related in the book some are true while some are entirely imaginary. The scenes are laid in both England and America and shows the writer has an intimate understanding of the Deaf, being at one time a fellow student at Gallaudet College.

In order to secure the benefits of the reduced rates at which the book and the Silent Worker are offered, fill out the coupon below.

Send subscriptions either to local agents or direct to The Silent Worker, Trenton, N. J.

Enclosed find \$2.00 for which please send me "King Silence" and enter my name as a subscriber to the Silent Worker for one year.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

# The Joy of Being a "Rolling Stone"

By BOB WHITE

"There's sunshine in the heart of me,  
My blood signs in the breeze;  
The mountains are a part of me,  
I'm fellow to the trees.  
My golden youth I'm squandering,  
Sun libertine am I;  
A-wandering, a-wandering,  
Until the day I die."



ND, DON'T your heart throb with a longing to be a "Rolling Stone," too?

Ever since the day I ran away down along the creek with a reed over my shoulder, with a bent pin and a piece of cord to fish for minnows—and when I was old enough to carry a gun—the longing has been with me.

On many occasions my father would somehow learn that I was fishing or had been, and I was always called to account. There were days when I'd start out early in the morning with my gun, sometimes returning long after dark. And again came accounting. The rod was not spared, for my father was very firm, but gentle to a remarkable extent. And, now, being in the early autumn of my life, I look back to those days with many a kindly thought of that dear old father, now bowed with almost three score and ten.

He never did care for fishing; and the only time he ever handled a gun it was accidentally discharged; he never would look at one again; he had a perfect abhorrence of them. But after he saw I had become proficient in handling any kind of firearm, he gradually relented, and finally gave permission to hunt and fish as much as I desired.

Many of these trips were taken alone. If I were too far from home to return that day, I'd stop over night at the home of some farmer, or would stop at an old cabin I knew of, where there was a good cook stove, a bunk, coffee pot and frying pan, which was enough for anyone that knew the ways of the woods. At first these trips were only over night, but as my parents became more accustomed to my absence, I gradually remained away longer each time, until there were times when I'd be gone for a week.

Soon after leaving school, I secured a position in the city, and when the first warm zephyrs came from the southland, which heralded the approach of spring, my week-ends were spent at home along the river, and, in the fall I was always on hand for the opening day of the gunning season.

About the middle of June of each year, when fishing was at its best, and the city hot and stifling, I was always reminded by my father that there was no use working in that hot city; and in his own words he would say:

"It's too hot to work; come home and stay with your old dad; go down along the river and fish."

And those are the words which made me the wanderer and the "Rolling Stone" I am today.

In the Delaware river, a mile from my old home, there is a large island called "Eagle." At that time bass and pike fishing was at its best, so I naturally brought a camping outfit and camped on the island nearly the whole summer of each year. I have had many different campmates, but the one that spent most of the time with me, Tom Snyder, has "passed on," but who is still with me in my thoughts of these halcyon days. Tom and I made many trips up the river, generally loading our boats on one of the large canal boats which carried coal from the mines farther up the river, which were drawn by mules. After going up the canal about twenty miles we would put our boat in the river, drifting all the way back to our camp with the current. Sometimes the homeward trip would

take several days, and we'd camp wherever night overtook us, as we always took a small tent and cooking outfit with us. To go over all the details of these trips would only weary my readers, but to this day, along the banks of the river still lie the blackened embers of many of our campfires. And altho two thousand miles separate the writer and the remains of those campfires, I still see them as vividly as tho it was yesterday. These little heaps of blackened embers are all that remain of those pleasant trips together. Tom and I always called them "friendship fires."

And those they were and are.

In those days I imagined the country around Eagle Island was about the prettiest in the world, and was satisfied. I never dreamed of a wonderful country we live in. For a long time I had fostered a keen desire to see the West, and finally the opportunity came and I settled in Colorado. And what a difference; it seemed as tho I had been lifted and set down in some enchanted land. And so it was. My first sight of the mountains, with Pikes Peak looming high above the others, its summit crowned with a diadem of snow, would be a waste of words to attempt to describe.

The trips I took in the mountains, and among its streams seemed to cast such a spell around me that I never could bear to go from their sight for any length of time. I had often heard the expression: "The mystic spell of the mountains," but never understood it until I experienced it. And the spell is with me today just as strong as it was the first day I saw them, and that has been over ten years.

I had been accustomed to crowded cities and a country where you could drive a mile without seeing civilization on every hand, and the change from such scenes to vast level prairies, broke here and there with draws and coulees was a change very much to my liking. And the more I saw of it the more I liked it. The mountains and the prairies bade me welcome; they bade me stay. The very air you breathe seems to be filled with the essence of life, and it seemed as tho the mountains and the prairies vied with each other in having me remain.

Ranch life, riding with the cowmen on the spring and fall roundup, spending days and days with them in their camps, and at times doing all the cooking; helping in the branding and shipping of the cattle; all of these helped immensely toward making me a permanent resident of the West.

And the trips I took hundreds of miles from Colorado Springs, either in hunting, or fishing along some secluded mountain stream, have already been written about, so there is no need to dwell upon them.

And the winters I've spent in my cabin in the foothills of the Rockies, in my camps and on the trap line with Eert, have also been told of.

And from this you will see why I am a "Rolling Stone," and why I write about nothing but the Great Out-o'-Doors—little stories of the woods and of the waters which smell of the campfire and which bring the out-o'-door in.

## A NEW MAGAZINE FOR THE DEAF

A new periodical for the deaf is about to be started in France, to be known as "The Universal Silent Exchange Magazine," the official organ of the Universal Silent Exchange and Correspondence Club at Praberg. The editor is Emil Pouvreau. For information send fifty cents to the editor.



# The New Jersey State Convention

By MILES SWEENEY



In many respects the 12th bi-ennial convention of the New Jersey Association of the Deaf, held in Trenton on July 5, was the most unique of them all. Not only did the Association wind up its long career but it gracefully and graciously sponsored the advent of a new state branch of the N. A. D.

The scene of the convention presented but one of the many novel features. The lawn in the rear of the main building of the New Jersey School for the Deaf was selected for the purpose. It certainly felt funny, at first, to have no roof overhead but that provided, as it were, by the shady branches of the big trees. The weather was unusual for July—a cool breeze persisted all day. And right in the midst of all a long table reposed, making the whole scene look much like a harvest home.

At ten o'clock, which was originally set for the opening of the convention, not enough were present to compose a quorum, and fears were entertained lest there would be a postponement for another two years. Meanwhile, visitors kept slowly coming in. At eleven o'clock a quorum was still lacking; then came the announcement that the meeting is postponed till two o'clock in the afternoon.

By noon the gathering was considerably swelled—so was the table; and all mouths began to water. The Nad ladies busied themselves with satisfying the gastronomic demands of half a hundred guests. Great gods, what a meal! To be sure, there was nothing extraordinary in the eats—just plain ham sandwiches, potato salad, ice-cream, cake and coffee. But the air had given us the appetite of an urchin—that was the big difference. It was a re-confirmation of the old saying that "hunger makes the best sauce." One could have relished green apples. Old and young alike ate and drank and called for more. Among the "guilty" were three Gallaudet graduates—Miss Ada Studt, Miss Sara Tredwell and Miss Eunice Post, who, however, made amends by lending some polish to the gathering. Et tu, Mr Alvin E. Pope!

At two o'clock President Martin L. Glynn ascended the little table which was used as a "platform" and which quivered as he announced that a roll call will be taken. The much-hoped-for quorum at last presented itself, and there were breaths of relief.

The next move of the president was the invitation of Mr. Alvin Pope to give prayer. This over, the president then delivered his brief address in which he counselled harmony and no bitterness in the debates. The other routine business, which comprised the reading of minutes and the reports of the auditing committee and the treasurer, were accomplished with dispatch. The big question was now ready for consideration.

A motion was made and seconded, that the New Jersey Association for the Deaf disband and organize as a state branch of the N. A. D. There had been much talk of a determined resistance to such a change, but this was nowhere in evidence. The discussions, though prolonged, were remarkably devoid of any pugnacity. The opposition resorted to little else than sentimental picturings of the death and burial of the dear old Association or the possible disapprobation of certain deceased members; and to their eternal credit the votes showed them to have finally sided with Reason.

Reorganization as a branch of the N. A. D. was now given attention. The drafted constitution read by the Secretary was referred to a committee. A committee on nominations was next appointed, who chose the following officers for the new organization: George S. Porter, president; Charles T. Hummer, vice-president; Mrs. R. B. Lloyd, second vice-president; Miles Sweeney, secretary; Mrs. Miles Sweeney, treasurer, and Hans P. Hansen, sergeant-at-arms. These selections were unanimously approved.

The following resolution was adopted:

## RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, The National Association of the Deaf will hold a convention at Detroit, Michigan, on August 9 to 14, and

WHEREAS, The National Association of the Deaf has for the past forty years consistently and unselfishly championed the rights of the deaf, and has been a powerful factor in their advancement and general welfare.

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the New Jersey Association of the Deaf in convention assembled, heartily felicitate the N. A. D. on its long and honorable career,

*Resolved*, That we endorse all its aims and ideals, which are: to educate the public as to the deaf, to advance the intellectual, professional and industrial status of the deaf; to aid in the establishment of employment bureaus for the deaf in the state and national department of labor; to oppose the unjust application of liability laws in the case of deaf workers; to combat unjust discrimination against the deaf in the Civil Service or other lines of employment; to co-operate in the improvement, development and extension of educational facilities for the deaf children; to encourage the use of the most approved and successful methods of instruction in the schools for the deaf, the adaption of such methods to the need of individual pupils, and to oppose the indiscriminate application of any single method to all; to seek the enactment of stringent laws for the suppression of impostor evil—hearing persons posing as deaf-mutes; to raise an endowment fund, the income of which is to be devoted to furthering the objects of the Association; and to erect a national memorial to Charles Michael De L'Epee, the universal benefactor of the deaf,

*Resolved*, That we reiterate our belief in the Combined System of educating the deaf, and deplore the growth of pure oralism.

*Resolved*, That we appreciate the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Alvin Pope, superintendent of the New Jersey School, in granting the use of the grounds and buildings, and his hearty co-operation with us in our deliberations.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be furnished to the local newspapers, to the Silent Worker, to the Deaf-Mutes' Journal, to Mr. Alvin Pope, and to President Cloud of the N. A. D.

Mr. Geo. Porter was appointed delegate to the national convention.

The remaining business being disposed of, it was well past six o'clock when the convention adjourned sine die. The Nad ladies got up another dainty repast, after which some photographs were taken by the SILENT WORKER representative. Then all lingered on the grounds till darkness dispersed them homewards.

New Jersey is second to form a state branch of the N. A. D., the first honors going to Illinois. It is expected that other states will follow and before long the N. A. D. should find itself represented by all the 48 states. Article I, section 2 of the constitution of the New Jersey Branch of the N. A. D. reads: "The purposes of this organization shall be, to generally assist the N. A. D. in its work, with special reference to the state of New Jersey; and to elect delegates to the national convention." Conventions are to be held bi-ennially, as was the case with the old state association, and the dues are also the same. The only difference is, one has to first become a member of the N. A. D. before he could join the state branch.

At present New Jersey has 80 members of the N. A. D. Two years ago there were not so many as ten. Trenton still boasts of the only local branch in the state, with a membership of thirty at this writing. The other big centers of population in the state are slumbering, but when they wake up they will be able to furnish at least 200 more members. All that is necessary is a few enterprising individuals to start things in their respective localities and the rest will be a cinch.

# Sign-Language Used by Stock Brokers

(Reproduced by Permission of Munsey Magazine)



THE SIGN LANGUAGE OF STOCK BROKERS  
(Engraved from a flash light photograph taken during actual trading)

**P**ERHAPS the thing that most impresses and puzzles people who visit the Board of Trade is the sign language used in buying and selling grain for future delivery. Unlike anything else seen in other lines of business, this is a system that has grown up with the board, and traders would be helpless without it.

In that awful din, where hundreds of men and boys are rushing about and shouting, individual voices are smothered, and the trader cannot transact business orally. There is no time for private conference or conversation, for sales and purchases must be closed instantly and on the spot. The rapid fluctuation of prices makes quick action imperative, and a lost second may mean hundreds of dollars to the broker.

The sign language has been developed to meet these demands. By a simple movement of his fingers the trader makes it known whether he would buy or sell, what price he is willing to pay take, and what quantity he wishes to trade in. All the information necessary to consummate a deal involving thousands of dollars can be conveyed by a few motions of the hand.

## The Grain-trader's Sign Manual

The sign-manual of the trader is simplicity itself. It consists of the following characters to denote the price offered or accepted:

A clenched fist represents the even cent—say \$1.70, or whatever may be the current quotation.

One finger extended means one-eighth of a cent.

Two fingers extended and spread apart mean one-quarter of a cent.

Three fingers extended and spread apart mean three-eighths of a cent.

Four fingers and the thumb extended spread apart mean five-eighths of a cent.

Four fingers and the thumb extended and pressed close together mean three-quarters of a cent.

A clenched fist with the thumb alone extended means seven-eighths of a cent.

In addition to these eight characters there is a signal for a split quotation—a clenched fist with the thumb protruding between the first and second fingers. Nothing less than ten thousand bushels can be traded in on a split quotation. For instance, if a purchaser's signals indicate a split between five-eighths and three-quarters of a cent, it means that half of the quantity offered is taken at the higher fraction and half at the lower.

These characters refer to the price, and the hands and fingers are held in a horizontal position. When the fingers are displayed vertically the quantity is indicated, each finger representing five thousand bushels, up to twenty-five thousand bushels for all four fingers and the thumb.

When the trader's desire is to sell, the palm of the hand is held outward; when he wishes to buy, he does his signaling with the palm of his hand facing him. An offer of a trade is either accepted by a nod of the head or refused by a wave of the hand.

As fast as trades are made, they are recorded on cards held by the two parties to the deal. These cards are printed in blue on one side and red on the other, the blue side being used for the recording of purchases, and red for sales. On the cards are put down the amount of grain traded in, the name of the party dealt with, and the prices at which the transaction was made. Thus, if Smith buys fifty thousand bushels of corn from Jones at \$1.70, his card reads on the blue side:

50—Jones—1.70

On the red side of his card Jones enters:

50—Smith—1.70



This simple operation consumes only a second of the trader's time, and he may make a dozen trades within the space of a very few minutes.

It would appear that this method of recording trades must be untrustworthy and inaccurate, but mistakes are very rare, and it is said that the percentage of broken agreements is smaller than in business contracts where the signature of the buyer and seller are required. The trading may be said to be done on honor. No contract, either oral or written, is more binding than the signaled bargain to which a member of the Board of Trade is a party. No informality or absence of legal technicality will avail, under the rules of the association, to release a trader from compliance with every term and feature of his obligation.

#### SOMETHING NOBODY KNOWS.

There are many apparently simple things that even the wisest men do not understand. Sir Joseph Thompson, speaking recently to the British Science Guild, gave a striking example of this.

He mentioned the well-known fact that wool after being wrung in water regains its former shape, while cotton does not. The cause of this, he said, is not known; and pointed out that possibly a fortune awaits the man who can find out the reason.

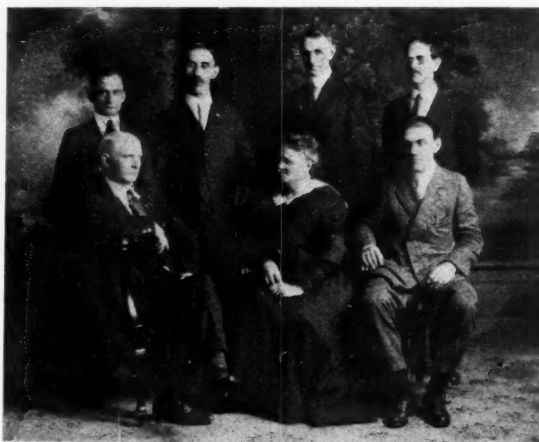
Another instance is that which Professor Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, recently gave at Toronto. The albatross, even when travelling against the wind, can overtake a ship without moving its wings. The flying of these birds is a problem of science, and no one can say how they do it.—*Selected.*

Hail to the man who glories in his job! A few days ago, the writer received a letter from a former pupil of this school, who, after recounting some job he has completed recently in the office where he works, went on to say:

"I tell you it makes a fellow feel fine to do a good piece of work and to know it is good."

A workman of that sort will never need to worry about finding something to do. Employers are ever on the lookout for efficient men, for men who do not keep an eye on the clock and the other, on what they are ostensibly doing.—*California News.*

## Guild of Ephphatha Episcopal Mission of Detroit



The above picture is a group of the new officers of the Guild of Ephphatha Episcopal Mission elected April 2nd, 1920. All of the above ladies are graduates of the Michigan State School for the Deaf at Flint, except Mrs. R. Jones, who comes from Columbus, Ohio. They are: President, Mrs. R. Stark; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Menzie; Secretary, Mrs. A. R. Schneider; Treasurer, Mrs. P. Polk; Treasurer of the Holiday Fund, Mrs. R. Jones; Board of Trustees, Mrs. G. E. M. Nelson, Chairman; Mrs. J. Henderson, Mrs. R. H. MacLachlan. On March 28th, the Mission also elected new officers for the ensuing year. They are: President, Walter Carl; Vice-President, Mrs. G. Nelson; Secretary, Fred Ryan; Treasurer, J. Henderson; Board of Trustees, Rion Hoel, Chairman; J. Menzie, Peter McNulty.



Group of Lady Officers of the Ladies' Guild of Ephphatha Episcopal Mission, Detroit, Mich. Photo. taken April 29, 1920.

## WITH THE SILENT WORKERS

(Continued from page 14)

S. D. in helping bring about Detroit's success was recognized when President Coud invited Grand Secretary Gibson of the N. E. S. D., to make a few remarks. Following the Grand Secretary's appearance, the Chair invited one of the Grand Vice-Presidents, who happened to be present, to similar floor courtesies. The official, however, after expressing thanks for the honor, stated that a good "Frat" was always willing to yield such courtesy for higher purposes, and told of a little girl, deaf and dumb, who was one of five children

that had been abandoned by their inhuman parents. He stated that she had been taken care of, and would be formally adopted by Prof. and Mrs. Arlington Eickhoff, of the Flint, Mich., school, and he asked that the little one be made a life member of the N. A. D., by the members present. The desired end was not only achieved, but there was an excess of \$35, which is now in bank as a nest egg for the little one, an unusually bright child by the way, who was beloved by all she came in contact with. The little girl will be known in the future as Carol Eickhoff.

(To be continued.)

## THE AUSTRALIAN DEAF

## Our Girls at Frankston

By EILEEN EMPSON



HE last holiday together proved such a success that long before Easter of this year, a trip had been made to Frankston, a house inspected and secured for two weeks from April 1st. The party was smaller in number this time, but the fun and merriment none the less, in fact, some say there was more of it.

Folk were a bit "fogged" as to who the camp really consisted of. They thought it was girls, but when our good friend Mr. Miller received a letter thanking him for the wherewithal to buy the biggest box of chocolates we had ever had, the signatures were Paddy, Dick, Micky, Tom, Joe, and Bob, which fact caused him to see "stars," and then to immediately write and inquire whether he had struck a boys' camp by accident. His letter was accompanied by some good sketches of the state of his feelings and evidently he remained a bit dubious, for nothing could induce him to pay us a visit.

First enjoyment was the morning bath, mostly before 7 o'clock. I might as well add that next time Billy intends to "dope" the "boys" to make them sleep till 8 o'clock. How would you like to be asleep and awakened with dashes of water from a wet bathing gown and laughing faces above enjoying the joke? That happened many times.

The Easter holidays passed happily. Several friends from Our Centre paid us visits and we made many friends at Frankston. The "boys" always had a good audience when in the water (for they are very clever at aquatic tricks) and many eager to make their holiday a happy one when they were ready either to play or talk. One afternoon, our party grew to 20 in number and never was there a prettier sight than that of our "boys" playing ball at the water's edge with a background of the sun sinking (apparently) in the sea and throwing colored rays everywhere. Our "boys" kept the other boys very busy "foxing" the ball in the water. But boys will be boys all the world over, and one day whilst walking we saw an orchard full of lovely apples. We didn't really need the apples for Mr. Mortimer had brought us a kerosene tin full of bonnie ones the day before, but the spirit of mischief got the better of three. Two got over the fence and picked them off the ground; one held the bag and to "his" horror saw an angry woman and a dog making for him. Unfortunately, "he" could not get the two out in time; a lively seance followed. The woman was not very humorous, for the joke did not appeal to her. We offered to purchase some, but her "worse" half refused to sell, so we threw the fruit back, incidentally knocking more off. We shook the dust off our feet, and for a short time felt wiser



GROUP TAKEN AFTER THE FRANKSTON TRIP

Standing, (left to right)—Tottie Fletcher, (Tom), Doris Hickey, (Dick), Rose Dow, (Paddy), Ivy Cole, (Joe).  
Sitting, (left to right)—Mae Dow, (Micky), Miss Empson, (Billy), Emily Smith, (Jack), Margaret Gibson, (Bob).

and sadder. But not for long, soon we were our old merry selves and next day, at the market, bought three cases of apples to make up for it.

The auction market was truly a funny experience and we bought so much we had to borrow a truck to trundle the things home in. You would have laughed had you seen us.

The walks to the pier, etc., in the evening, were bonza and, well, judging from what was seen the "boys" really must have been girls.

One day, Mrs. Bradbury of "the Fenerie" kindly invited us in to see her glorious plants. We were lost in admiration of the lovely begonias imported from Holland; the huge saghorns and palms; some of the latter were 25 and 26 years old. To our astonishment a plate of nice cakes, another of scones and some milk, were added to our enjoyment. She seemed to like us and we certainly liked her. Next came a walk along the beach and a "slither" down the cliff. Two provided great amusement for the onlookers, but failed to see the joke themselves; their part was a reminder for a few days. One night, in the twinkling of an eye the diningroom table was run into another room and the whole place transformed. Soon there was fox trotting and every other kind of trick and when our visitors, who made every excuse to stay a little longer, had at last to go, said they wanted to know what night they could come again, for it was a jolly time for them as well as us. During the evening we noticed a small piece of white blossom (a substitute for mistletoe)—this time it was a "sure thing" our "boys" were girls.

Our friend Mr. Moss paid us two visits and brought all sorts of things. Mr. Blackmore, of the Adelaide, also spent a day with us. He said he thoroughly enjoyed himself and regretted he had to return to South Australia the following day, for he wanted to repeat his visit.

Did we have enough to eat? We guess the Food Commissioner would have a hard job to regulate our income, for there was never a vacant chair at meal times, but always many vacant dishes after.

Billy had an anxious time with Dick and Paddy. A boy down the street was setting a lawn, etc., etc., and of course needed help, but somehow that lawn took an awful time to finish, then another job would crop up, and so on, but such happy, merry faces came back that "he" felt convinced "work" must agree with the two of them.

Then at home it was Jack and Paddy who always took a constitutional round the table while the rest were trying to eat. When that was going on everyone watched their places, otherwise what was on them vanished.

Of course Tom and Bob were good—they always are—and ready at all times to help in every way. Joe unfortunately was only one week with us. We were sorry when "he" went home, for we missed "him" very much.

What shall we stay of Micky? When the reader sees who Micky is, it will be quickly realized that many were the tricks played on the rest, and that things were never quiet when that Madcap was near. No camp would be complete without Micky.

About forty different snapshots will help to keep our happy holiday in our memory for many a long day.

Now, perhaps, you would like to know who the "boys" were Paddy (Rose Dow), Dick (Doris Hickey), Micky (Mab Dow), Jack (Emily Smith), Tom (Tottie Fletcher), Joe (Ivy Cole), Bob (Margaret Gibson) and Billy (Miss Empson).

Now you know who the "boys" were. Billy says she must stop or she might be telling secrets. But since their return she admits having seen some letters with Frankston post mark on, and wonders if that lawn is ready to be cut yet.

## Warning!

Holders of the United States LIBERTY 4% BONDS of SECOND ISSUE should convert before November 15th, and holders of the FIRST ISSUE 4% BONDS should

convert before December 15th, which are the last days of grace for conversion into 4½ bonds of the respective issues.

Failure to exchange will result in LOSS of market value.

SAMUEL FRANKENHEIM.

Representing Lee, Higginson & Co.

## Safeguarding The Investor

(No. 2 of a Series)

Dear Reader:—In this article I will mention a few of the safeguards which long established and conservative investment banking houses offer to investors.

A safe investment requires much more experience and technical knowledge than is realized by the average investor. Before purchasing securities and offering them to the public, the Investment Banker assures himself by rigid investigation that stringent requirements for safety have been met.

Such investigation involves in many instances reports by well-known engineers, audits by recognized Certified Public Accountants, analyses of business and trade conditions affecting the property in question and expert legal opinion as to the validity of the issue to be offered; to say nothing of the careful scrutiny of the character and ability of the management.

Therefore, it may be readily perceived that the average investor does not possess the detailed information necessary to cope with the problems which arise in determining the safety of an investment.

The best measure of protection available of the investor is the character and ability of the Investment Banker upon whom he relies for assistance in the selection of his securities.

By securing the services of a house of high standing, you are assured a full measure of its service to safeguard your interests.

SAMUEL FRANKENHEIM.

## Obituary



MRS. CALCINE B. O'BRIEN  
Beloved wife of John Francis O'Brien, who died suddenly, in New York City, August 9th, last. The deceased was an exceptionally well-educated and lovable woman.



## Religious Work Among the Deaf of Tennessee



THE EPHATHA BIBLE CLASS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Top—from left to right—S. Wallace, H. Tenton, Mrs. Brazelton, Mrs. L. Fowler, D. Fortner, Second row—C. Crumpton, Mrs. Crumpton, U. Roden, S. Lowe, Mrs. Fortner, M. Bauchamp, G. Schoolfield, Third row—M. McKinney, C. Stephenson, B. Brazelton, teacher; H. Bishop, Miss E. Innman, Fourth row—Mrs. M. Gray, Mrs. Williams, O. Williams, G. Charter, Mrs. Charter, Miss E. Lee, Mrs. Underwood, Ed. Underwood and baby, Bottom row—J. Todd, Mrs. Todd, J. Boren, Mrs. Boren, R. Stout and daughter, Miss J. Innman, Miss T. McDonald, F. Armstrong, Miss — Lee. Those members not in the picture are: C. Pattee, Mrs. Pattee, Mrs. Stout, Miss S. Hether, M. Hicks.



CLASS spirit is the striking characteristic of the Ephatha Bible class, a band of the deaf people in Memphis, Tenn.

The good work being carried out indicates the spirit of Christian service that is the basis of the class spirit, for it unifies into a working body the membership which would otherwise be merely a group of individuals who meet for a study of the Bible.

The purpose of this class is to minister to the spiritual needs of the deaf people in Memphis without questioning their various religious beliefs (fourteen of the members are of the Methodist faith; fourteen the Baptist; three, the Presbyterian; three, Christian, etc.); to inspire in the people irrespective of the membership, an effort to achieve by arousing their mental activities and soul desires to lead all possible assistance for the making of a better community life. And the class's work and interest embraces many other good causes from time to time.

The name "Ephatha" means "Deaf" in Greek word.

The machinery of the class consists of the usual class committee. Through committee work all members of the class have opportunity to get training for leadership, opportunity for service to others, opportunity to practice Christian virtues, etc.

Organized in September, 1903, with several members at

the suggestion of Rev. J. W. Michaels, the deaf Baptist evangelist, and re-organized in October 1917, under new movement plans, it now has nearly forty. They do real team work—look after absentees; work for new members; hold Sunday, business, social and devotional meetings; and visit and care for the needy or sick, no matter whether they are members or not.

The class is now under the leadership of B. E. Brazelton (an excellent educated deaf person) as teacher, and G. N. Charles as president, who are carrying on all its progressive plans.

The class meets every Sunday afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock, for the Bible Study or devotional services, at the Central Baptist Church, which is centrally located in the heart of the business district, and most convenient a place for the deaf people to come together.

The class celebrated Friday night, May 28, 1920, with a banquet, the close of a membership campaign, in which it grew from 22 to nearly 40. The work of the campaign had divided between two teams, the "Reds," with Mrs. J. L. Boren as captain, and the "Blues," with ye scribe as captain. The membership of twenty-two was equally divided between the two teams at the start of the campaign. During the eight weeks the campaign ran (from April 4 to May 30) the "Reds" brought in 8 new members, while the "Blues" added 7 to the roll. Although the

"Reds" won by a close majority, the "Blues" made them hustle from the start to finish.

The class plans to put on another contest, that is, Attendance Contest, in order to keep the attendance as large as possible during the summer.

A Bible Class anywhere for the benefit of the deaf people that **does** organize work, can only grow, and would prove a real blessing to its community.

Never was there a time for greater devotion and effectiveness on the part of the organized Bible class. The whole world has been organized for a war of guns and bayonets; the Sunday-school must organize for the conquest of a fighting world, with the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God.

There are so many people with us who are losing interest in religion, because of the great tide of worldliness which has swept over us. But let us still carry on our work and keep it vital and worthful, so that we can convince those people that we have something—the only thing—which can save them to worth-while living.

J. AMOS TODD.

## Women Have Made Good in The Business World



**W**OMEN stand just as good a chance as men to make good in the business world, and don't you forget it.

I have known many a woman who had more in her little finger than any of her male relatives and was not afraid to do things and think things for herself. It is these women who really make the world better and nobler for being in it for the lounge lizards are not the ones that set the world afire.

I know a woman who began to grow deaf in Vienna, Austria, at the age of twelve, and this woman with her handicap has mastered thoroughly the English, French and German languages, and what is more, she can tell what people are saying by watching their lips; for Miss Louise I. Morgenstern has so mastered the art of lip-reading as to become a teacher to hard-of-hearing and deaf adults in the public evening schools of New York City. Before she was twenty-five she wrote text-books on how deaf people could learn to understand the spoken words by watching the lips. Do you know that these text-books of Miss Morgenstern are standard authority wherever hard-of-hearing and deaf people congregate for instruction?

Lately Miss Morgenstern has succeeded in getting the Board of Education of the City of New York to install trade classes for the hard-of-hearing and deaf adults, where millinery, dressmaking, cooking, and allied arts will be taught to women and girls, who have lost their hearing in adult life, while men will be taught carpentering and other useful trades, so as to reconstruct them for the arduous task of our present industrial life.

These classes are free to the students, and all living in and around New York City, who are interested, can call at Public Evening School No. 93 in that city, and will learn something to their advantage to fit them for a long and useful life; whereas if many of the hard-of-hearing and deaf adults are not reconstructed they will unfortunately lead a life with less sunshine than they otherwise would, had they grasped what really is theirs, viz., almost perfect hearing by sight, reconstructed by thorough, systematic and practical experience, which has been proven time without number to be the only lasting boon for the hard-of-hearing and the deaf, and which is recognized and endowed in "The Volta Bureau," of Washington, D. C., by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, who knows from the experience of his own deaf wife, that hearing by sight is practical, and will soon lift the depressing shadow from off the lives of millions of this world's afflicted ones.

When I think of the unselfish, untiring and persevering work of one who lost her hearing at the age of twelve, and think what she has done for the world, and how she has mastered foreign languages, travelled in Europe and America, understanding by sight the spoken word far better than many who are normal in every respect, I am indeed filled with respect for such a woman, and as I think of the many business men and women, who can not read and write, I begin to marvel how such a woman, handicapped and chained down, has accomplished so much in such a short time, with so many handicaps to overcome.

The life of Miss Morgenstern should be taught in every place where there is a despondent person, claiming that fate has chained them to the sordid, the unconquerable, the impassable gulf to success, for truly with such a noble example of success, together with the obstacles surmounted, nothing is impossible for the ambitious man or woman, who wants to win, regardless of real or fancied obstacles.

I am sure that if the world had more persons like Miss Morgenstern it would have less crime, less poverty, less illiteracy, and more love for everyone, and this world would soon become an Eden, like the glorious Heavens above.

Dear friends, let the noble example of Miss Morgenstern spurn us all on to what really is ours, whether we be deaf, or normal in every respect, and that something that is ours is success, riches, happiness and all that go with contentment. It can be done. Miss Morgenstern has shown us the way, who will follow in her footsteps?

B. YORKSTONE HOGG.

## Types of Children of Deaf Parents



HELEN MARY JANAK  
(Age 8 years)

Hearing daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Janak, of Temple, Texas

If you are tired of Moving Around from one Job to Another  
Losing Time and Money

or

Desire to Better your Present Condition

# GOODYEAR

Offers you permanent work the year 'round—GOOD MONEY and an open door to advancement.

This is an opportunity for inexperienced men between the ages of 18-45, in good physical condition.

We now employ six hundred deaf-mutes, maintain a splendid Club house, encourage athletics, and offer educational advantages free of charge.

A copy of "SILENT WORKER'S SPECIAL" will be sent upon request.

Communicate with A. D. MARTIN, Labor Division  
**THE GOODYEAR TIRE and RUBBER COMPANY**  
AKRON, OHIO

## BONDS

We are at all times prepared to submit to interested investors a list of carefully chosen bonds for investment.

Samuel Frankenheim

INVESTMENT BONDS

18 West 107th Street  
New York City

Correspondent of

Lee, Higginson & Co.

## PACH

PHOTOGRAPHER



TRINITY BUILDING  
SUITE 2122-2123

111 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK



# THE ARGONAUT

By JAMES W. HOWSON



NE of the greatest difficulties and discouragements which a deaf man seeking employments meets with is the prejudice manifested toward his deafness. This may be wholly unwarranted and may come from people inexperienced with the deaf, but on general principles do not care to have a deaf man around the establishment. While they may not foresee any immediate objections to his employment, they fear complications which the future may bring. On the other hand, there may be some ground for their objection. A firm taking young men on in minor capacities with the object



MR. EDWARD W. BRODRICK.  
Young and successful building contractor of Berkeley, California. Mrs. Edward W. Brodrick.

of preparing them for future positions of responsibility, involving the control of others or requiring much intercourse with people, naturally, and not without reason, hesitate to employ a person lacking such an important essential as hearing.

This general dislike shown towards employing deaf men has been partly overcome in such a time of economic stress as the industrial world is now experiencing. With the supply of labor far below normal and the demand abnormal, employers have not been so particular as to their employees. Great numbers of deaf men have been given jobs which under normal conditions they could hardly have hoped to obtain. Many firms have been unduly impressed by the deaf workman and have gone to the extent of employing the latter in large numbers, even employing them in positions of trust and responsibility.

Still this is a large world and the prejudice towards the deaf workman still hangs on. Positions are still

hard to obtain, even by the skilled and experienced worker. There is, however, one state of affairs in which these conditions do not hold true. This is where the deaf workman is his own boss. Strange as it may seem it is nevertheless a fact that while work may be refused a deaf man seeking a job, it may be awarded to him in overwhelming quantity, where he is his own boss.

As a confirmation of this statement, we are herewith introducing Mr. Edward Brodrick, contractor. Mr. Brodrick just naturally drifted into his present line of work. Starting as a boy at twenty cents an hour, it was not long before he was a full fledged carpenter. He soon found that he was specially adapted for floor laying. So much work fell to his lot along this line that he found it expedient to accept work on contracts, and before long he was a regular bidder on floor work. He has even gone further than that, for builders of large blocks of houses have simply asked him to name his price and go to work, without seeking any competitive bids.

Mr. Brodrick has no trouble in securing work. His chief difficulty is the securing and keeping of efficient workmen, and it is through lack of the latter that he often has much more work than he can handle. Floor laying is arduous work and few men are supposed to last at it more than a couple of years. However, Mr. Brodrick, who is scarcely in his thirties, has been at the work for nine years and is still a fast and efficient worker. He is a graduate of the California School and has always been much interested in affairs of the deaf, being at present President of Berkeley Division, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. Mr. Brodrick owns his own home and uses an automobile in the transaction of his business. His interesting wife, who was Miss Emily Fariss, attended the Tennessee and Texas schools.

What Mr. Brodrick has done can be done by others of the deaf. All that is needed is competency and a confidence of success in oneself. The pecuniary rewards of the contractor are not always great, but the pleasure of working for oneself than for some one else is much greater, not to mention the self-esteem and satisfaction which fall to the man who is his own employer.

A special convention of the California Association of the Deaf was held during the summer. Two important matters were submitted by the directors of the Association for the consideration of the members. The first of these had to do with the method of election of officers. When the Association was first formed, officers were elected in convention. Later on, the mail vote method was submitted. It was believed that this method of voting would result in strengthening the Association in the southern end of the state, the portion tributary to Los Angeles. Some headway was made in interesting the deaf in the south, but this gain was later on mostly through the failure of the Association to hold a scheduled convention in the southern city. The slow headway made in attracting out-of-town members through the mail-vote resulted in the convention plan being again adopted. Now, however, matters have been reversed. By a close vote at the summer convention the mail-vote was once more adopted. For most states the election of officers in convention is sufficient, but California is a long state, nearly five hundred miles separating the chief cities:

of San Francisco and Los Angeles, while some of the smaller towns are seven hundred miles apart. It seems just that the election of officers should be by mail-vote, but in order to make the Association truly representative of the state, conventions should be held in the various cities, and officers should be well scattered throughout the state. For too long has Los Angeles regarded the Association as being merely a local affair centering around San Francisco.

The second matter of importance, brought up during the special convention, related to the medals which the Association has been accustomed to award to deserving pupils at the state school for the deaf. For some years past, the Association has been giving three medals to the pupils. One of these, a bronze medal, is awarded to the most deserving pupil in the primary department of the school. In a similar manner, a silver medal is given to the most meritorious pupil in the intermediate department, while to the pupil showing the most progress in the advanced department a gold medal is presented. As is proper, the choosing of the pupils who are to receive these medals is left to the teachers of the school. Determining which of the pupils have made the most progress, in each of their departments, is not an easy process, but the teachers have done their best and in the main their selections have been wisely made. Occasionally, the recipient of a medal does not live up to future expectations, and disappointment has been the result. In the giving of these medals only one condition is insisted upon by the deaf. This is that the recipient of the medal shall make a brief reply to the presentation and that this reply shall be delivered in signs. The California school is a combined school and all the pupils use signs readily, but almost without exception the pupils to whom the medals are awarded are able to deliver a speech orally. So, for the benefit of the mixed audience, which always assembles at commencement, hearing and deaf, the pupils have delivered their addresses both orally and in signs, a few being adept enough to make their dual speeches simultaneously. Commencement programs are not always carried out smoothly; there is many a hitch, and occasionally a pupil who has a speech ready to deliver, both in signs and orally, fails in the exigency of the moment to make one or the other. When it is the address in signs which is omitted, the procedure is to the deaf present tantamount to waving a red flag in the face of a bull. It is to the credit of the deaf that they decided upon the continuance of the medals. The presentation of these medals is one of the most Beautiful and inspiring features of the commencement program. It is a pity that this inspiration does not extend back through the school year and urge the pupils on to greater efforts. Yet who can blame the pupils when no provision is made for honoring the winners of the medals, beyond the mere possession of the medal itself. The medals bear little intrinsic value, such as the award of a watch or cash prize would carry. When the possessor of a medal is accorded extra consideration and made the recipient of special privilege, the possession of the medal will carry far more weight than a mere monetary award. Medal winners should receive not only in the school, but from the deaf outside, that extra attention which their achievement warrants.

The annual picnic of the State Association was held as usual on the state school grounds. Various attempts have been made in the past to hold it in other localities but no spot has proven so well suited to the time and place as the institution grounds. The latter are known to all the deaf and are within easy reach of all surrounding cities and towns. In fact, the transportation is excel-

lent and unsurpassed. The school grounds, are rolling but a small grove adjacent to the campus is perfectly level and affords an ideal spot for holding the picnic and from which ball games, races and athletic contests may be witnessed. The steps of one of the halls facing the grove provide an excellent place for holding the literary exercises appropriate to the day which is always the Fourth of July. The school authorities supply tables and benches, and not infrequently coffee and cream to the picnickers. Then there is the swimming pool and the gymnasium. In the latter may be held boxing and wrestling contests. The gymnasium is also provided with a stage and all the necessary paraphernalia for presenting plays as well as a complete moving picture outfit. The floor is excellent for dancing. The privilege of using these facilities is usually accorded the Association, but the advantage is not always made use of. It is planned next year to make the picnic the biggest yet held and a large attendance is expected, not only among the alumni who are always glad to revisit the scenes of their childhood, but also among those from other schools, who will be attracted by the large and varied program it is expected the Association will offer.

A peculiarity of the west is the paucity or religious work among the deaf. Particularly is this so in central and northern California, and that portion tributary to San Francisco, where there is none at all. This region presents the greatest field of virgin ground yet unbroken. Not that efforts to hold religious services here have not been made. Various denominations have endeavored to obtain a foothold here but without success. Local deaf, not belonging to any denomination, have conducted Sunday services, and small groups of those religiously inclined have met for periods in various churches. From other states many have come and sought to lead only to have their hopes wrecked upon the rocks of indifference. The cause is not difficult to discern. The deaf of the west are not indifferent to religion, but the standards which they choose to set up for those seeking to impart religion have not been met. We of the west are accustomed to signs which are at once clear, comprehensive and graceful. Anyone falling short of these qualifications as to signs and their delivery meets with no response. Furthermore, we are exceedingly critical and anyone who does not practice what he preaches need expect any further consideration. Moreover, wherever we congregate, either socially or in clubs, we meet with leaders who are personality plus and men of brains well informed upon all current questions of the day. Anyone seeking religious leadership of the deaf must meet these qualifications, and it is not without reason to say that so far no one has.

Nature, too, conspires against religion. Why should beckon without upon every hand, the sunshine, the flowers, people congregate within four walls to prate upon the greatness of the Creator and his works, while the latter the forests, the beauties of mountain and stream, of vale and glen. Truly, the lot of he who seeks to instill, through word of mouth or hand, the teaching of the Great Master, needs must himself be a man of superqualifications, but to such a man, should he appear, the rewards will not be meager, but of such amplitude as only the west can give.

A deaf-mute—Jacob Garbarino, aged 46 years, has recently come back from Alaska to St. Paul, Minn., to see his lonely mother. During the rush for gold in '96, despite his handicap, he left his home to seek his fortune in the Klondike. He remained there 23 years. He has become rich. He has a leased claim which profits him 23 per cent of the net gold produced. As the taint of gold lust has now ceased to call him back, he is going to take his mother with him to his vineyard near Chico, California, to live in peace. When a child, Mr. Garbarino was afflicted with a disease which made him deaf. He studied for ten years at the Ohio School.

## The Goodyear Spirit



On their return home from the N. A. D. Convention at Detroit, quite a number of the deaf stopped off at Akron, Ohio, as guests of the deaf rubber workers of Goodyear. Taken in tow by Messrs. A. D. Martin and Tom Blake about twenty of us were conducted through the great Goodyear plant. Although there are other great rubber factories in Akron, Goodyear interests us particularly because of the fact that it employs over seven hundred deaf people, the largest colony of deaf workers in the world.

Beginning at Goodyear Hall the party was taken to the recreation rooms to rest up previous to the tedious trip through the factory. The room set apart for the deaf, like the one for hearing, is luxuriously furnished, with comfortable leather up-



GOODYEAR HALL, THEATRE

holstered chairs, desks, writing tables, billiard tables, also accommodations for the lovers of cards, chess or checkers.

After luncheon in the large cafeteria the trip of inspection began. Passing through the University class-rooms, where the workmen are given the advantages of a college education, we came to the "House of Representatives," through the Committee room and finally to the Senate Chamber—for all the world like a miniature congress of the United States. Here all factory grievances are settled. After taking a peep at the dance hall, the theatre, the hospital, and the bank, you begin to realize the immensity of the place and wonder why so much money is being spent for the workers' educational and recreational welfare. But it does pay, as the Company found out.

The mysteries of the rubber mill were next revealed to us, from the crushing of the crude rubber to the finished product. It was a hot day and the heat from the furnaces and the steam pipes combined with the smell of rubber was stifling. In order to see a fraction of the great mill, in one afternoon, it was necessary to keep moving rapidly. The deaf are scattered throughout the factory. We saw them building tires; in the auditing, banking and typewriting departments. There is no discrimination. If a deaf workman fails in one department, he is transferred to another and still another until he fits in and becomes a cog in the vast machinery of the place.

In the evening the guests were taken in automobiles owned by the deaf, to Young's hotel, about eight miles out, where, tired and hungry, we were treated to the best "Eats" ever. Messrs. Martin and Blake—taking turns as toast-masters, called upon Messrs. Geo. S. Porter of the SILENT WORKER, O. W. Underhill of the *Florida Herald* and Marcus Kenner of the *Jewish Deaf* and several others for after-dinner speeches. Dancing followed the "flow of soul" till midnight—a grand finale as guests to the Goodyear Silents.

We were impressed with the immensity of Goodyear, but

were so in what The Company does towards not only making them better workers but better citizens.

Woodland, Cal.—B. G. Kingsley, a deaf mute, is one of the best members of the Woodland fire department.

Kingsley in his quarter of a century of service has not missed many fires as he made a contrivance that pulled off his bed clothes when there was an alarm at night. He depended on his friends to notify him of day fire alarms and was annoyed if that was overlooked.—*Chicago Daily Tribune*.

## A New Book On a New Plan

### The Winston Simplified Dictionary

"Your Dictionary is especially suitable to the deaf and there is no other which will take its place."—ALVIN E. POPE, Superintendent New Jersey School for the Deaf.

THE WINSTON SIMPLIFIED is  
best for the deaf, for many reasons:—

1. Every one of the 40,000 entries is defined in plain and simple language.
2. Each definition is complete in itself; no cross-references needed.
3. No word is defined in terms of itself, or in more difficult words, as is generally done in other dictionaries.
4. Syllabication is indicated by dashes, and pronunciation is shown by a phonetic respelling of the word with the diacritical markings in common use in textbooks.
5. Abundant pictorial illustrations are provided.
6. All the words brought into use by science and the World War are included.
7. The book is printed in large, clear type, and is strongly bound.

Price \$1.20 postpaid

Write for specimen copy and further information, to

**THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.**  
1006-1016 Arch Street

Chicago PHILADELPHIA Toronto



# Odgen's Social and Religious Center

By BOB WHITE



LATTER DAY SAINT'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF



CONSIDERING its size, Ogden has a larger number of deaf residents than any city I have ever visited.

With such a large number it is imperative that they have some place in which to have their social gatherings as well as religious meetings. In this they

for its deaf members. The request was granted, and a chapel containing an assembly room and eight class rooms was erected



OTTO FARLEY  
One of Ogden's Prominent Deaf Men.

are very fortunate, as the Mormon Church erected here for them (called the Church of the Latter Day Saints) is one of the finest I've ever seen.

About seventy-five per cent of the pupils of the Utah School for the Deaf are of the Mormon faith. For about twenty-five years this church had in operation a Sunday School for the benefit of the deaf people of Ogden and of the State School. The Sunday School, which was held in a rented hall had to submit to considerable inconvenience, consequently the Superintendent decided to petition the President of the Church for a house of worship built especially

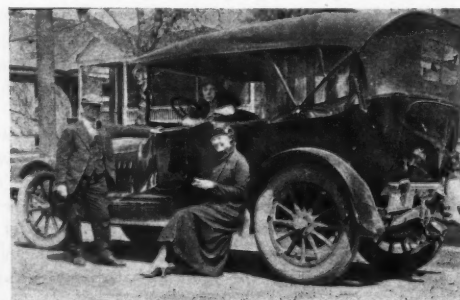


PAUL AND ELDEST SON, TEDDY

at a cost of \$15,000.00. The assembly room has a seating capacity of one hundred and seventy-five. It is finished in dark oak and beautifully furnished.

The organization is known as the Latter Day Saints Branch for the Deaf. While all of the deaf are not members, yet all are invited to attend, and most of them are glad to attend the services.

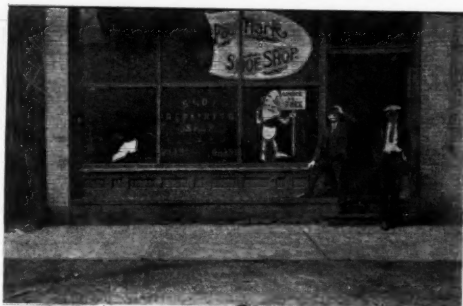
The branch is presided over by a President and two Counselors. There are three auxiliary organizations—the Sunday



PAUL, MARK AND WIFE, AND DAUGHTER PAULINE.

School, which convenes every Sunday morning; the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations, which convene every Wednesday evening. The Sunday School is entirely of a religious nature, being presided over by a superintendent and two assistants. He has twelve teachers and six classes.

The Mutual Improvement Associations study timely topics and a great deal of interest is manifested in them. A great deal of interest is taken. They not only obtain religious training, but also gather considerable experience in public speaking



PAUL MARK'S SHOP ON 25th ST., OGDEN.

and leadership. Much improvement is noticed in those who have taken an active part in the work.

The writer has noticed that the deaf of the Mormon faith are more devout in their religious work, and take greater interest in their gatherings than the deaf of the other faiths and creeds.

Considering everything, I think the Mormons are just like other people, as I've found them to be very courteous, and always striving to make the stranger in their midst feel perfectly at home.

#### THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF DEAF ARTISTS



NEW face and a new vital force has been injected into The American Society of Deaf Artists. At a recent meeting of the Society, at the studio of Mr. Jacques Alexander, the annual election of officers was held. Mr. Alexander Lyungquist, a member of several years standing, found himself high in the esteem of his fellow artists and was elected President of the Society.

Mr. Alexander Lyungquist was born in Sweden and later went to Norway. He is a landscape painter of merit, a wood engraver of unusual skill and one of the finest photo-engravers of New York City, holding a position of responsibility. He is a gentleman of genial disposition and at once makes himself popular with his fellows, at the same time has the qualities which will surely lead the artists to a culmination of their sincere efforts for recognition everywhere.

Mr. A. Lyungquist is a resident of Woodhaven, Long Island, and is married to a most charming hearing lady, has two children, both grown, and a credit to the family. He owns his home, a beautiful private residence. He is a member of The greater New York Division No. 23, N. F. S. D. This summer he went to Norway, Sweden, and the artists are sure to get a breath of local color from him when he returns.

The balance of the new officers elected were: Miss Adrienne Foussadier, Vice-President, the charming and chic Miss from La Belle France. Mr. Victor Anderson, a rising young man of the pen and pencil pushers, holds the Secretaryship. Mr. C. Barnes will guard the doors of the safe and desposit vault in the capacity of Treasurer.

The Society is rapidly increasing in membership, one of those recently admitted being Mr. Hariton, a member of the staff of the *New York World*.

While an old member we cannot refrain from mentioning.



ALEXANDER LYUNGQUIST

M. Carl Underwood, who has an unusual gift of skill for engraving the patterns for printing on lescales. He resides at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

Under the management of the Society's new officers the scope of The American Society of Deaf Artists is sure to be broadened.

JACQUES ALEXANDER.

Use  
Natural  
Slate  
for  
Blackboards  
It  
Outlasts  
the  
Buildings



Write us  
Natural Slate Blackboard Company  
Mills at Slatington, Wind Gap, Pen Argyl and Bangor  
Main Office: Pen Argyl, Penna.

# BIRTH OF MILWAUKEE'S PUBLIC NIGHT SCHOOL FOR ADULT DEAF

**M**R. JOHN LEWIS was born in Kiev, Russia, August 19, 1889. He came to the United States eight years ago, and lives in Milwaukee, Wis. He never attended any schools in Russia and this country. He is employed as a tailor in a large Milwaukee concern.

For several years he has been on the look-out for a deaf



JOHN LEWIS

teacher to instruct him in English, as he is anxious to become a naturalized citizen. One Sunday evening, last Fall, I had an opportunity to visit the deaf church, and while I was there a tall, young man came to me and asked in the sign-language if I was a teacher of the deaf. I answered that I had tried teaching in my home the previous summer, but had given it up. As was my custom, I left for my home early that evening, but before going, I shook hands with Mr. Lewis, congratulated him on his excellent use of the sign-language, and assured him that I was sure he could learn English with equal success as he had done in the case of the sign-language.

Some weeks passed, when Mr. Eugene T. Downey, president and chairman of the coming convention in Milwaukee of the Knights of De L'Epee, sent me a note by one of my former Sunday School pupils, Mrs. Fred Miller who was on her way to attend a little tea-party at my home which I was giving for Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Angove and two little sons, and Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Mrs. Miller chanced to meet Mr. Downey in the street car, told him she was invited to my party, and Mrs. Miller was coming a little later. It was then Mr. Downey wrote a note and Mrs. Miller delivered it to me. In it, Mr. Downey invited me to attend the coming meetings of the De L'Epee Knights in the Association of Commerce rooms, as my help would be appreciated.

Thus it was that in accepting Mr. Downey's invitation, I again met John Lewis. Sometime afterwards, he called to see me and made his eloquent plea for an education. I pointed out that I had no school, though I had dreamed of a public night school for adult deaf since last summer. He, in turn, pointed out that what I should do was to try for the school; he knew I could do it; he had faith that I would succeed; he persuaded me to try for it. I started

to try. I met with discouragements, but my courage did not fail. I found many friends, and I found others who gave me no encouragement. But I continued to work hard, realizing as I did what the Night School would mean to the adult deaf. Needless to say, my efforts met with success; the school was opened and in all there were twenty-seven pupils enrolled.

Like the other night schools, ours closed the last of April, to reopen again in the Fall. But every Thursday evening we meet at the school in a large, beautiful room and enjoy ourselves. We are to organize a club, will vote to call it the Paul Binner Club, and it is to be partly social and partly literary. Now and then we can have a party or "spread," the school being equipped with kitchen facilities, tables, dishes and so forth, members being required to wash the dishes and put them back before going home. There will also be debates, readings and lectures in the sign-language by prominent deaf people, and basket picnics during the summer. Our club room is in the same school building where the public night school for adult deaf used to meet, at the corner of Fourteenth and Galena Streets. It is a well lighted, and prettily decorated room on the first floor. As everything is free, the deaf are very fortunate to be given the privileges of a social center club-room, like the other public night schools in the city.

HYPATIA BOYD REED.



## DEAF?

**Here's  
Free Proof  
That You Can Hear!**

The wonderful improved Acousticon has now enabled more than 400,000 deaf persons to hear. We are sure it will do the same for you; are so absolutely certain of it that we are eager to send you the

**1920 ACOUSTICON (for people with any hearing) FOR 10 DAY'S FREE TRIAL NO DEPOSIT—NO EXPENSE**

There is nothing you will have to do but ask for your free trial. No money to pay, no red tape, no reservation to this offer. Our confidence in the present Acousticon is so complete that we will gladly take all the risk in proving beyond any doubt that

**THE JOY OF HEARING CAN BE YOURS AGAIN!**

The New Acousticon has improvements and patented features which cannot be duplicated, so no matter what you have ever tried, just ask for a free trial of the New Acousticon. You'll get it promptly and if it doesn't make you hear, return it and you will owe us nothing—not one cent.

**DICTOGRAPH PRODUCTS CORPORATION**  
1300 Candler Building, New York